The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,803.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

~~On Sunday, the 27th November, at 8 a.m.~~, from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. C. Barot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 25th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 a.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 p.m.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.—Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 18	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th Novemer 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. PARAGUAY, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.

Price Lists, containing all particulars, may be had upon application, from which it will be seen that PERIODICALS are supplied at rates considerably less than those at which they can be procured from England by post, and NEWSPAPERS (which are posted to Subscribers direct from England) at about the same rates as those charged by other News Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

November 1870.

LETTS' DIARIES, all sizes.
Price Lists upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£13-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
First Class £13 | Second Class £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods:—

2 cases Spot Lappets
1 ,, T. R. ditto
1 ,, ditto ditto
2 ,, White ditto
2 ,, T. R. ditto
5 bales Grey T. Cloths
10 cases White Mulls
2 ,, ,, Cambrics

An Invoice of superior Kerosine Table and hanging Lamps of great variety, handsome Bohemian and gilt toilet Bottles and Vases, rich Toilet Services, porcelain painted and gilt large Vases, &c.

At 1 p.m.

One second hand Shigram in good repair with white Arab horse and harness.

One gentleman's hunting Saddle and Bridle.

Also "Addies" Patent Carts.

1 Dust Cart
2 Platform Carts
1 Galvanized square Cart
1 Tong Cart
1 Velocipede of three wheels.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUTWOOD, EBONY, and elaborately CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large collection of Ferns, Orchids and China Plants in tubs, China and other Pots, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeded to England, the same comprises Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Bronze China Garden Seats and Flower Stands, China Porcelain and Earthen Pots of choice Plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SPECIAL INTIMATION TO THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RAJAHS AND THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of First-class English-built New Carriages.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following Valuable Carriages.

A handsome full-sized Omnibus for 28 persons, by Carpenter of London.

One first-class Barouche by Wyburn of Long Acre.
One ditto Step-piece Coach by Aldebert, of Long Acre.
One ditto Barouche by Thropp and Maberly.
One ditto ditto by Kesterton of Long Acre.
Two handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Griffiths of London.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett & Co. Choice Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at their residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, billiard table, &c., the property of William Thorburn, Esq. and C. A. Cameron, Esq., changing residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickel frames, breakfast companions, salvers, a mahogany case containing a set of electro-plated King's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a do containing dessert knives and forks for 12 with Mother O'pearl, handsome Table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, dining room chairs, screens, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, reclining sofa, a handsome plated 3-light argand lamp, a first class full size billiard table by J. Bennett & Co., four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawer, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 6, Beach Road, Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his late residence at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Colonel Raines, C.B., 95th Regiment, left for England.

(Also the property of the Officers' Mess, 95th Regiment).

Superior Wines, glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues; the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co. &c., at Mazagon, next to Sudder Adawlut.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On Wednesday the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the first purchaser Gopaljee Veyoontram the following:—

B F R—5322—1 Case White Mulls 38-39 inches 20 yards No. 8
,, 5327, 5328, 5330, 3 Cases ditto ditto No. 9
H B—4192—1 Case ditto ditto No. 4
,, 5105—1 Case White Stripes, 40-41 inches 12 yards H 15
C B F—533 and 534—2 Cases White Mulls 37-38 inches 20 yards No. 195
H B—5625—1 Case White Mulls 42-43 inches 20 yards No. 2
,, 5777—1 Case White Mulls 38-39 inches 20 yards No. 85
,, 5807 and 5809—2 Cases White Mulls 42-42½ inches 20 yards No. 2
,, 5851—1 Case White Mulls 38-39 inches 20 yards No. 35
F S & Co. B—572—1 Case White Cambrics 45 inches 12 yards No. 16
H B—6238, & 6239—2 Cases White Mulls 42-43 inches 20 yards No. 3
160 in a diamond—5388—1 Case Coloured all over Lappets 40 inches 10 yards, No. 5
160 in a diamond—5389 & 5390—2 Case White Sachrilla Mulls 45 inches 20 yards No. 63
157 in a diamond—5180-82—3 Cases White Sachrilla Mulls 54 inches 20 yards No. 136
157 in a diamond—5183—1 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches 20 yards No. 116

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Richly-carved BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best sets of Glass, Plated and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horse, and Harness, being the Property of J. A. Rose, Esq., at his residence, No. 78, Wilderness, Mount, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock noon exactly, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable richly-carved Household Furniture, comprising Drawing and Dining-room Furniture, consisting of richly-carved round and pier Tables, Cheffoniers, Teapoys, drawing, dining, and verandah Chairs, Drawing-room Sofas with spring cushion lining, Whatnots, Bookstand, Dining Tables, Sideboard, 1 and 2 lights Hanging Argand Lamps, handsome table and hanging Kerosine Lamps, Table Ornaments, hanging Punka, English Brussels, and Durget Hall Carpets, china and coir Mattings, valuable Pictures, Carpet, Hassocks and Stationery Case, Horned Hatstand; Bed-room Furniture, consisting of handsome English 4-post Bedstead complete, carved double Washhand and Dressing Tables, mahogany Dressing Glass, blackwood Clothes Press, Bed-room Sofas, Easy and Reading Chairs.

Also, sets of Glass, Plated, and Porcelainware, consisting of rich cut star pattern Glassware with Tumblers, Decanters, handsome white, green, and gold Dinner Service for 12 persons, white, blue, and gold Dessert Service, pink and white Tea Service, best plated sets of Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers and Tea Service, hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, handsome Epergne with glass dish, table, piano, and chamber Candle Sticks.

Dispense, Cook-room, and Bath-room Furniture, consisting of Copper Utensils, stone Water Filter, wooden painted and earthen Flower Pots with plants, and about 350 Garden Fencing Rails.

At about 2 p.m.

A first-class English-built Buggy, by Messrs. Beunett and Bolton, with a first-rate fast trotting Chestnut Mare.

The Property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—COALS.—The Property of this Company, being the nearest Storage Ground to the principal points of consumption, offers SPECIAL ADVANTAGES for the LANDING and STORING of COALS, at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of any other Bunder.

TIMBER.—The TIMBER BASINS afford unequalled facilities for the reception of LOGS, and a large area is available for SAWN WOOD at reduced charges. The New Road from the Timber Basins to Mount Road, constructed expressly for the convenience of the Timber Trade, and to economise delivery charges, is now available for Traffic.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to advance our quotations as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we cannot undertake to supply French Wines, &c., at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1870.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF TAILORING.

Messrs. JARVIS AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have commenced Business with a Choice Selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a Remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	,, 18 ,,
Flannel Shirts	,, 6
Indian Shirts	,, 6
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 8
Linen Collars, 3 fold, any shape	,, 6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	,, 15

Helmets and Hats in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Maude.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

JARVIS AND COMPANY,
No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

TO SMOKERS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.	
THOMPSON'S PRIME MUSTER,	No. 1.
DAWSON'S ditto ditto	No. 1.
THOMPSON'S MUSTER,	No. 1.
Ditto ditto	No. 11.

PONDICHERRY and BURMAH CHEROOTS and CIGARS, Indianas, Long Common, Queens, and Babingtons.

J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, a CLERK, in the Office of the Superintendent of Stationery. Salary RUPEES THIRTY per month.

None but Matriculated Students of the University, or holders of Certificates of qualification from the Educational Department, need apply.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.

Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendance, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY. For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be paid at this Office to the shareholders in India, on and after MONDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to JOIN in the OPENING TRIP of the CLUB on SATURDAY, the 3rd December next, are requested to send their Names and the number of their Guests, if any, to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, at the Commodore's Office, at H. M.'s Dockyard, on or before the 26th instant. A Steamer will be provided for Members and their Guests, which will start from the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. punctually and return from Kennery after dinner.

HENRY MORLAND, H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

23rd November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will receive TENDERS up to 28th instant, for the IMMEDIATE SUPPLY of the following STORES, viz.:—

1,200 Bolts best Navy Canvas, Nos. 1 and 2.
4,000 Gallons Boiled Linseed Oil.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1870, for the CONSTRUCTION of the WAGHOOR VIADUCT and Additional Works in connection therewith. Drawings, Specification, Form of Tender, &c., can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1870, for the construction of the works in connection with the operation of DOUBLING the LINE between MHYJEE and BHOSAWUL.

Drawings, specification, general conditions of contract, and form of tender can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
21st November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and the WINDING UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFFICES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Nagpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and Stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 31st inst., and on every ensuing MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD, at No. 2, Oak Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th December next, at 3 p.m., to consider and approve the LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, which will be laid before the Meeting.

HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, and Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, save and except such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their works, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.; and that all such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their work be placed in the custody of Government."

The Resolution as previously advertised placing all books, accounts, documents and papers in the custody of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. will not be proposed.

W. G. HALL,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA..........East Street.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
26 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
30 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	,, 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	,, 30 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule.	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS:—	
St. Estèphe Médoc	,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue	,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Franda	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Margaux, 1865	,, 24 ,,
BRANDY:—	
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
Moscata	,, 14 ,,
Barbera	,, 14 ,,
Tokai	,, 14 ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,,
BEER:—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL:—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES:—Containing 20 assorted Tins: Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS:—Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES:—"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.

Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
,, Ditto (our own Brand).	,,	10 0	...
,, Chateau Larose (Do.)	,,	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Martell's	,,	21 0	...
Denis Monnié	,,	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	,,	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Moir and Chandon	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	,,	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	,,	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	,,	5 8	4 0
,, Allsopp's Pale Ale	,,	5 0	3 4
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	,,	5 0	3 8
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured)	,,	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	,,	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	,,	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	,,	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	,,	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	,,	19	...
Do. Old	,,	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

1, Oak Lane, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN-INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING..........Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup .... ,, 30 ,, 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
,, Moselle Do.	40	22 0
,, Do. Muscatel	36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
,, Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34	—
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34	—
,, ,, Rudesheimer	26	14 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, Rauzan	25 0	14 0
,, ,, Palmer	22 0	12 0
,, ,, Larose	18 8	10 8
,, St. Julien	17 0	10 0
,, Cantenac	15 8	9 0
,, Medoc	13 8	—
,, Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
,, Nuits, Red	26 0	—
,, Macon, Red	21 0	—
,, Chablis, White	22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
,, Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	39	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country-made, FANCY COUNTERPANES, large BLANKETS White and Crimson, AUSTRALIAN STRIPED BLANKETS, RAILWAY RUGS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS. Can specially be recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.
J. NEUBERG.

PRINTERS' and BOOK-BINDERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS.
Agents to Hughes and Kimber,
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, Thos. Bear's.

CHEROOTS, Trichinopoly.
Ditto Thompson's Muster.
Ditto Dawson's ditto.
Ditto Pondicherry.
Ditto Burmah.
Ditto Babington's.

J. NEUBERG.

IMPORTANT!
CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder..........12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)..........Rs. 1 ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

EVERYBODY'S
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
DIARY,
OR
SCRIBBLING JOURNAL,
(With three days on a page)
INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER,
FOR
1871.

The best and cheapest Diary yet published.

PRICE Rs. 1-8; POST FREE TO ANY PART.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

R. WOODWARD & SONS,
BIRMINGHAM,

Makers to H. M. Honourable Board of Ordnance, — Contractors to the War Department

OF

DOUBLE BARREL
BREECH-LOADING GUNS,
RIFLES,
SCHNEIDER'S BREECH-LOADERS,
PISTOLS,
AND OTHER FIRE-ARMS

B. WOODWARD AND SONS,
BIRMINGHAM,
ESTABLISHED 1835,

Have appointed the undermentioned as their Indian Agents:—

SOUNDY AND Co.,
BOMBAY.
ARLINGTON AND Co.,
CALCUTTA.
S. HARRADEN AND Co.,
3, CHAPEL PLACE, POULTRY, LONDON.
(S. H. & Co. are B. W. and Sons' London Export Agents for India.)

List of Prices of B. WOODWARD & SONS' First-class SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, &c., which are of the best Material and Workmanship, and such as to maintain the reputation they have enjoyed for more than thirty years.

No. 1—SPECIAL: Extra Best Quality, Double Barrel Breech Loader, Central Fire, 12 bore, and Barrels 26 inches long, TIGER RIFLE, Bolted, Safety Bent and Patent Rebounding Locks; in every respect of the highest class and manufacture, thoroughly tested and shooting registered before being sent out	£35 0 0
Case and all requisite additions, including Double Moulds and Screw for Casting and Wedging Shell Bullets, varying according to what is ordered, about	10 0 0
No. 2.—SPECIAL: the same as the above, suitable for No. 500 Eley's Cartridge, Barrels 28 inches; for DEER, BLACK BUCK, &c., &c.	30 0 0
Case as above, about	10 0 0
No. 3.—Extra Best Quality, Double Barrel Breech Loader, Front Action, Central Fire, Double Grip; either Steel, Damascus, or Laminated Steel Barrels, 12 bore, of the very best description; Locks, Furniture, and Workmanship of the first order of manufacture; shooting tested and registered before being finished or sent out	25 0 0
No. 4.—Pin Fire ditto ditto	21 0 0
No. 5.—Very Superior Central Fire Double Barrel Breech Loader, Front Action Locks; either Damascus or Laminated Steel Barrels, 12 bore; shooting tested and registered before being finished or sent out	21 0 0
No. 6.—Pin Fire ditto ditto, Steel Barrels	16 16 0
No. 7.—Superior Central Fire Double Barrel Breech Loader, Front Action; either Damascus or Laminated Steel Barrels, 12 bore; shooting tested and registered before being finished or sent out	17 17 0
No. 8.—Pin Fire ditto ditto	15 15 0
No. 9.—Single Barrel Pin Fire Breech Loader, Laminated Steel Barrel, 12 bore	10 10 0

Each one of the above, from No. 3 to No. 9 inclusive, Five Guineas extra as Rifle. Cases for, from No. 3 to No. 9, are made to order, and are extras.

The following GUNS, made in a sound and serviceable manner, with good Barrels, Actions, and Locks, but plainly finished, to suit gentlemen who desire a serviceable Gun at an inexpensive price:—

Double Barrel Breech Loader, with Plain Laminated Barrels, Bar Action and Locks, Central Fire	£14 14 0
Pin Fire ditto ditto ditto	12 12 0
Double Barrel Breech Loader, Back Action Locks, Central Fire, plainer make	12 12 0
Pin Fire ditto ditto	9 9 0
Single Barrel Pin Fire Breech Loader, Back Action Lock	7 7 0
Ditto ditto ditto	5 5 0

Each one of the above, Two Guineas extra as Rifle.

Breech Loading Book Rifle...60s., 70s., 80s., 100s., 120s.

SAMPLES ARE KEPT, INSPECTION OF WHICH IS INVITED.

CONTRACTS FOR QUANTITIES AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, as B. WOODWARD & SONS' appointed Agents, are prepared to execute orders at the Manufacturers' Prices as above quoted, with the addition of charges of importation; the Rupee reckoned at Two Shillings.

GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen..........Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen..........Rs. 18 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen..........Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz...Rs. 15 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen..........Rs. 22

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen..........Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	,, 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks..........Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Bank and Land shares somewhat active.

CALCUTTA.—19TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The telegram from London announcing panic in the Stock Exchange, and from Bombay of the unsettled feeling in commercial circles, have had corresponding effect in this market for Government Securities. Prices have declined slightly. The transactions reported to-day were at following rates:—

4 per cents, at Rs 98, and small sums at Rs 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, only small amounts, at Rs 107-2.

5½ per cent, one lot of Rs 50,000, and others of less amount, at Rs 113-12.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1865 at Rs. 108-4, and of 1870 at Rs 109-2.

The following purchases and sales in shares were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs 1,445.

Allahabad Bank shares at Rs 101¼.

Punjaub Bank shares at Rs 80.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs 250 per £20.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs 18½.

Assam Tea Co's shares at Rs 195.

Durrung Tea Co's shares yesterday, at Rs 25.

New Mutual Tea Co's shares at Rs. 71½.

East Indian Tea Co's shares at Rs 25.

The New Mutual Tea Co. has declared an ad-interim dividend on crop of 1870, at the rate of 10 per cent.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Calcutta.

Gilbert, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Department, to join, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Miller, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, to Deolalee.

Morse, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd November.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify for general information that in future the Canteens for all arms serving in the Bombay Presidency will be that laid down in G. G. O. No. 577, dated 1st November 1858.

Official notification has been received of Ensign Hill, Rifle Brigade, having been removed to the 3rd Battalion of the regiment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 24)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—In General Order dated 16th November 1870, No. 755, for "under the Furlough Regulations of 1854," read "under the Furlough Regulations of 1868."

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign J. Jackson, of the Quarter Master General's Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868.

General Order No. 642, dated 22nd September 1870, is cancelled.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the furlough to Europe granted to Major General W. F. Marriott, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, by General Order No. 511, dated 22nd July last, is to date from the 14th January last, and will expire at the end of 2 years and 9½ days from that date, allowing for the time that he was on duty in England.

Captain E. B. Holland, Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer, Belgaum, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, from the date of departure in January next under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy, M. D., C. B., having returned to duty, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. G. W. Maitland, F.R.C.S., reverts to his former appointment.

Lieutenant George Westremen Sawyer, 18th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant 1st Gr. N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from 7th November 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

The Government of India has ruled that an officer succeeding to Colonel's allowance will, if absent on furlough, be held as vacating his appointment from the date of succession thereto; but if present at his duties, he will cease to draw Staff salary only from the date of his being relieved, when he will be regarded as having vacated his appointment.

The Government of India has decided that an officer under the Furlough Rules of 1854, when taking leave on medical certificate, draws what he formerly did, viz. Indian pay and allowances and half Staff for the first six months, his *locum tenens* drawing the other moiety for the first six months. At the expiration of that time, the officiating officer, if under the 1854 Rules, will draw the full Staff salary; if under the Rules of 1868, he will continue to draw half Staff for the remaining period. The officiating officer will come fully under the provisions of the Rules he has accepted.

The following adjustments of rank are made:—

Cadre 14th Regiment N. I.—Captain William Berthon Preston, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, George Henry Forbes Codrington to have the position of Captain, from the 29th June 1869, in succession to Leith, retired.

Infantry.—Major, Captain in Staff Corps, William Berthon Preston, Cadre 14th Regiment N. I., to have the position of Lieutenant-Colonel from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Langston, retired.

Cadre 14th Regiment N. I.—Captain Charles Henry Hunter Forbes, Staff Corps, since deceased, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, William Tufnell Keays to have the position of Captain, from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Preston, promoted and removed.

Infantry.—Major, Captain in Staff Corps, Charles Henry Hunter Forbes, Cadre 14th N. I, since deceased, to have the position of Lieutenant-Colonel from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Langston, retired.

Cadre 14th Regiment N. I.—Captain, now Major in Staff Corps, Charles Frederick Keays to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, now Captain in Staff Corps, Charles John Staunton Cahill to have the position of Captain, from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Forbes promoted and removed.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Johnstone, First Officer Her Majesty's Gunboat "Clyde," is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of fifteen months.

Lieutenant J. Brebner, late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary and Assistant Dock Master, is allowed leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of twelve months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and Superintendent of Survey in Native States of Gujarat, resumed charge of his duties from the leave granted to him by Notification of the 24th May last on the 9th instant. The unexpired portion of Mr. Hall's leave is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock, Acting First Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 6th instant.

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux, Second Assistant Political Resident, is appointed to act as First Assistant Political Resident, and Captain S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Lieutenant Hancock.

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux and Captain S. B. Miles assumed charge of the duties of First and Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, respectively, on the 6th November 1870.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Doctors J. Cruickshank and C. G. Wiehe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspector General of Prisons on the 14th instant.

Major C. T. Heathcote, officiating Wing Officer 4th Native Infantry, acted as Cantonment Magistrate at Sholapoor, in addition to his own duties, from 26th March to 24th May 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 20th instant.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Cotton Inspector in Sind, is allowed fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

Mr. Lestock Reid to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, until the return of Mr. A. F. Bellasis or until further orders.

Mr. W. A. Ingle has been appointed Deputy Branch Register General in Sind, during Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie's absence on duty in the districts.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the 21st Nov.:—

Mr. F. A. H. Elliot.

Mr. C. F. MacCartie.

Mr. W. J. Caningham.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Collector of Kulladghee, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Messrs. E. G. H. Fulton and J. E. Murphy to be Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 26th ultimo, on medical certificate, under Section II. Clause I. of Section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1861.

Mr. Rungrow Bheemajee to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sholapoor during the absence of Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Watson, Acting First Class Deputy Collector, acted as Collector of Shikarpoor, from 8th to 15th October 1870, both days inclusive, during the absence of Major R. Wallace on privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary J. Neil, No. 46, is appointed to the medical charge of the Shikarpoor Dispensary. (This cancels the Notification dated the 19th July last.)

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wisram Ramjee Ghollay is transferred from the Coompta to the Oorun Dispensary, vice Sub-Assistant Surgeon Cowasjee Pestonjee, appointed to Godra.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalvez is transferred from the Tatta to the Coompta Dispensary, vice Wisram.

Apothecary J Sylvester, general duty, Sind, is appointed temporarily to the Tatta Dispensary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, on 15th October 1870, via Southampton.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. G. T. Molecey, Assistant to Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, Bombay, on 1st October 1870, via Southampton.

Dr. J. G. Bühler, Professor Elphinstone College, on expiration of leave.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on expiration of leave.

Lieutenant G. O'B. Carew, late I. N., Dock Master, Bombay, on expiration of leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Pallis to the special duty of preparing projects in the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, under the direction of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Mr. J. R. Batherley, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Dharwar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain J. Le Mesurier to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Western India, while employed in the preparation of the Jerruck Canal project.

Captain F. J. Smith to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Eastern India.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. M. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ghaut Division.

Mr. J. Tate, Assistant Engineer, to have charge of the Sukkur Canal, under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend A. Polehampton is appointed Chaplain of Rajcote and Bhooj.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 22.
	Burmah	Pearse	Liverpool, Aug. 18.
	Salus	Poland	Rangoon, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Emeu (s)	Perrins	China, &c.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch.

The ship James Wright, Morse, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

Steamer Phlox, to Kattiawar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	Shannon	Marder	Gravesend, Oct. 17.
20	Ticonderoga	Holland	Bombay, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
19	Rangoon (s)	....	....
	Fathe Salam	....	....
	Prince	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Paraguay (s), 3 cases drugs and 2 cases patent medicines, D. S. Kemp & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 530 bags and 12 cases oxide of iron, Bombay Gas Company Limited, 20 barrels coal tar and 2 barrels carbolic powder, H. F. Soares.

Cingala, 3 cases single guns, 2 cases double guns, and 1 case double rifles, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

Michael Angelo, 23 cases champagne and 2 cases port, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Pandola, 8 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 10 bales grey shirtings, R. Angus & Co.; 40 bales water twist, A. J. Kinloch & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 1,417 plates spelter, T. F. Punnett.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Asie (s), 5 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

China (s), 6 cases seed beeds, Mahomed Ally Noorbhoy; 14, packages medicine, Damodher Narronjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 79 boxes sycee silver, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; 2 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 9 cases cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Parana, 300 bales cotton, H. Somanjee, Touche & Co.

Saladin, 20 bales bullock hides, Mahomed Abdool Rehaman & Co.; 15 cases peacock feathers, Kheekabhoy Nansee; 36 cases mother o' pearl shell, Suchoo Khakey.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Foundling, 150 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber; 200 bales coiryarn and 4 bales fibre, Mooljee Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, Amerchund Dhondiram; 201 bales cotton, Bunsilall Abhichund; 100 bales cotton, Mathooradass Soorjee; 18 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum.

China (s), 50 bales wool, Vassunjee Vurya; 50 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 60 bales wool, Narondass Nursey; 100 bales wool, Doongersey Gopejee.

North Tyne (s), 50 bales wool, Dhurumsee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 110 bales cotton, Monlall Dhurumchund; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 3 bales cotton, Monlall Dhurumchund.

Balkamah, 42 bales cotton, Jewraj Dhunjee.

Gitana, 200 cwts. horns, Hajee Mahomed Nathoo.

Euphrates, 76 bales cotton, Hormusjee Eduljee: 240 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bags galls, Purshotum Narronjee.

Caranja, 100 bales cotton, Heerjeebhoy Jeena.

FOR TRIESTE.

China (s), 185 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELIAS—November 21st, at Rope Walk Lane, Fort, the wife of Mr. Solomon Elias, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CROWDY—November 17th, at Otter, Tirhoot, the wife of W. S. Crowdy, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DEANE—MURRAY—November 15th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. E. C. Stuart. Thomas Deane, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Adjutant Viceroy's Body Guard, to Jessie Harriet, daughter of John Murray, Esq., M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MULLER—November 19th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor F. W. Muller, Commissariat Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870.

WHY quarrel with Lord Mayo for shooting snipe in the cool of the morning? Surely he is not called upon to undermine British rule in India *and* his own health! No one can truly say that his Earlship is not a hardworking Viceroy, diligent in the closet, industrious in his department; as a horseman, the first of all Viceroys, and, as a tourist, unparalleled. Far from making it a grave matter of complaint that he loves to shoot the snipe and to stick the pig, we repeat that every encouragement should be given to his sporting tendencies; not only because these manly exercises are good for his health, but because they may, we are not at all sure that they do, take him away from work. Anything which may serve to distract his attention from the consideration of his own gospel of Taxation, ought to be a boon to India. If we heard that he was afflicted with a passion for sensation novels, we should pray daily that the production of these stimulants might be increased, and should be ready to concur in a vote providing for the payment of any supplies he might require out of the public treasury. Not that Lord Mayo would dream of accepting the money; *he*, at least, pays all the expenses of his own shikar out of his own pocket. A combination of sport and novel reading would be just the thing. We should then have the great satisfaction of sending the most hearty and manly of Viceroys back to his old haunts in Pall Mall and Westminster, not only as hearty and manly as ever, nothing can take away from him those excellent possessions, but in robust health, and able from a profound and exhaustive experience to criticise light literature for the *Saturday Review*.

Seriously, public attacks on Lord Mayo, because he is sensible and has a natural love for healthful exercise, are a public mischief. We do not say that these attacks are more vulgar than that most vulgar of Indian habits—the increase of taxation. But they are injurious to the common cause—that is the cause of economy, decreased expenditure and decreased taxation; and should cease for that very reason. Lord Mayo is responsible for the extortionate income tax because he sanctioned it; and he must bear the burden all his life. It is absurd to say that he was overridden by the Secretary of State—he might have acted like an English statesman, he might have resigned rather than become a party to a flagrant injustice. But he was not responsible for the financial condition which tempted him to force from a few persons the money required to bring about an equilibrium. The causes of deficit lie deep in the unprincipled conduct of preceding administrations, and in this phrase we include Secretaries of State as well as Viceroys. Lord Mayo deserves credit for the October manifesto; but unfortunately that stand against a bad policy was followed up by a public works programme and a manifesto in favour of increased taxation which more than neutralized the effects of the virtue displayed in 1869. The real viceregal defect is not a love of sport—that is a virtue—but an attention to details which he cannot master, instead of an attention to general principles and broad questions which it is possible he might give with beneficial effect.

THE English people are much exercised touching the number, quality, and organization of their military forces; the cause thereof being the successes of the Germans in France. A similar but less intense excitement broke out in 1866, but scarcely survived the Treaty of Prague; and, unless we are dragged into war, it is not likely that the present agitation will outlast the treaty which will terminate the France-German war. It has, however, reacted on India, where the military mind ought to be always busy; and we have before us an interesting pamphlet, entitled "The British Army and its Reserves," published at Calcutta. The plan suggested by the writer is one known some years ago in England as the territorial plan, but more systematically and amply developed by the "Military official" to whom the public is indebted for a most suggestive pamphlet. The idea is not an outcome of this century. The Line Regiments of the Army owe their county designations, we believe, to George III. In fact it is far older, having its root in our militia system which bound every county to supply a quota of men, whence the quota naturally got the name of the county. The plan under notice, however, has the merit of thoroughness, if not of originality. As far as we remember it was not, in its inchoate stage, favourably received in England, partly because the population is migratory, following the demand for labour, and partly because the county arrangements do not lend themselves to the project. In fact, if it were carried out, a new military division of the islands would probably become inevitable, and would be made rather on the principle of population than geographical extent. Yet it does not follow that the territorial plan, not only because it would be convenient but because it would augment the natural *esprit de corps* of regiments may not be desirable. Granting the territorial arrangement, the author proposes that the Line Regiments should consist of three battalions, whereof one should be always on foreign service; and that, as a reserve, the militia and volunteer battalions on the territorial division should be organized as battalions of the regiment. This scheme is worked out in great detail, but we defer an examination of it, because we desire to repeat certain essential conditions precedent to the adoption of any large and effective plan for the re-organization of the military forces of England.

Although there is a strong feeling in England in favour of a proper military organization of the people, yet there is a stronger feeling of hostility to the present military system, and still stronger to the court-military party who possess and administer it. Indeed, so strong, that we doubt whether a demand for the enforcement of the militia ballot could be carried in the House of Commons. In order that the people of England may be persuaded to submit to the rigour of military life the army must be made national—popular, if you will. The purchase system must be swept away; the practice of using the army as a lounging club, or agreeable mode of sowing wild oats, less now than it used to be, perhaps, must be got rid of, and officers must be properly educated for the service of their choice. Already the Engineers and Artillery officers are obliged to understand their business, and the rule must be applied to the easier work of the Infantry and Cavalry officer. The people willing to submit to discipline, will not make the sacrifice as long as the present system is allowed to continue. Give some proof that the army is not to be in the hands of a clique, that the officers are to be as good soldiers as they can be made, and that promotion for unfriended ability will be possible, and you may have a strong army to-morrow based on the available valid, adult males of the population. It is of no little use to frame plans for securing the services of great masses of men to be officered by the privileged and wealthy classes only; the masses have the votes, and they will not surrender their liberty under those conditions. Make our military institutions national, adapt them to our state and wants, give free scope to ability, insist on the training of officers as well as men, do not let a man, merely because he is wealthy and has served a certain time, buy the post of commanding a regiment or a battalion, break down utterly all that is represented by the Horse Guards, and you may have a conscription to-morrow. But the two things—the present method which does injustice to all, and a conscription or something to represent it—cannot exist side by side. Therefore, except in the way of discussion, it is of little use to frame elaborate plans. They could not, if never so good, be put in operation without the consent of the householders, and the householders will not consent.

IF it is not impertinent, may we ask the Minister of Public Works, his Excellency the Viceroy, to compile and publish a list of public works now in ruins or condemned, together with the cost thereof? A return including these items would enable him to compose an admirable paragraph in his next public works budget speech, and show to what admirable uses taxation is put.

May we add a further request—not to the Minister of Public Works—but to the Municipal Commissioner. Will he, when he produces a full and correct account of the Panwell Brickworks concern, produce also an account showing how much has been allotted to the Drainage Fund, how much has been spent and on what, and how much remains; also a profit and loss account of the Municipal Workshops?

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor was to leave Mahableshwur to-day; but where His Excellency's movements are concerned, nothing, of course, is certain.

MAJOR S. C. MILFORD, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Aden, to general duty, Belgaum.

ENSIGN MCCUDDEN, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, is attached to the detachment 49th Regiment at Colaba, for duty, from the 24th instant.

DR. MOUAT, Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, Bengal, is to be succeeded, we learn, by Dr. Fawcus, the Deputy Inspector General. The appointment is highly approved.

IT has now, says the "Sindian," been definitely resolved by the Khan of Khelat to have an interview with the Commissioner in Sind either at Jacobabad, or somewhere close to it in his own territory.

THE Commander-in-Chief has made the following appointments:—

Captain C. F. James, Staff Corps, Quartermaster 2nd Grenadiers, to be Station Staff Officer, Ahmednuggur.

STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEON MCCUTCHAN, instead of returning to Aden, is to hold himself in readiness to assume medical charge of the batteries of Garrison Artillery expected to arrive from Kirkee to Bombay on the 24th instant.

THE last steamer from Galle for Australia was to take away Captain Gilmore, the agent of the Victorian Government, who came there empowered to charter a steamer specially for Melbourne, should England get embroiled in the war. Captain Gilmore, it appears, has somewhat prematurely jumped at the conclusion that England will not get embroiled in war.

IN March, 1868, says the "Pioneer," two hundred and ten small cork trees were received at Lahore, and in July of the same year there were three left alive. Two of these died in 1869, and now, on "the all-alone stone," sits the last Gair Fowl—we mean—cork tree. This interesting relict is 11 inches high—not very tall, it is true—but as it is not actually dead, the experiment is considered worth another trial!

THE following medical arrangements are ordered:—Staff Surgeon A. Semple, M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency circle, to the medical charge of the General Depôt, Poona, vice Kelly, proceeded to join the 106th Foot. Staff Surgeon T. R. Birnie, M.D., and Staff Assistant Surgeon W. E. Duley, are placed on general duty, Presidency circle, as a temporary measure. Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson is placed on general duty, Poona Divison, from the 12th instant.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. A. Swinton (F. Battery F. Brigade) to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon S. T. Goddard (16th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. A. Morse, (18th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 23RD Nov., 2-10 P.M.

The Porte has expressed to the European Powers its painful surprise at the Russian circular, and hopes that they will help to prevent the consummation of an act tending to destroy international relations.

German reports indicate the concentration of troops around Paris.

The investment of Mezieres and Montmedy has been abandoned.

The assertion that Italy refuses to join England and Austria diplomatically against Russia has been contradicted.

LONDON, 24TH Nov., 2-20 A.M.

It is officially stated at Berlin that Prussia will be able to exercise a conciliatory influence on the Black Sea question with great prospect of success.

Germany will not now entertain a proposal for a simple armistice. The final fulfilment of the German plans may be immediately expected.

The Germans have occupied Nogent Le Rotrou.

Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at Pithiviers.

The combined German force is estimated at 150,000 men.

LONDON, 24TH Nov., 2-15 P.M.

It is asserted that the reply of Russia to England and Austria is very conciliatory. It endeavours to explain the pacific bearing of the previous circular and says Russia desires a general peace and the repose of the East which can only be secured by a common understanding among the Powers of Europe

Nothing new has been received from before Paris.

The French have captured a large Prussian convoy.

LONDON, 23RD Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm, although checked by politics.

Fair Dhollera, 6d.

Consols, 92⅜.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 10½d.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

OUT of twenty-three European gentlemen who presented themselves for examination before the Civil and Military Examination Committee during the past fortnight, the following have passed successfully:—

In Guzerathi.—Lieut. J. L. Fagan, of the Revenue Survey.

In Marathi.—Assistant Surgeon Peters, of the Medical Department, Sergeant J. Lawson, P.W.D., Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. Paradise, of the Revenue Survey, and Mr. J. B. Morgan, Revenue Survey.

In Hindoostani, according to the Higher Standard.—Lieut. H. J. Rawle, of the Revenue Survey, Lieut. L. F. Heath, 83rd Foot, Ensign W. H. Lyster, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Ensign W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Regiment N. I., Captain S. Dalmahoy, 7th Regiment N. I., Ensign C. J. Dickson, 1-2nd Foot.

In Hindoostani, according to the Lower Standard.—Mr. E. A. Jones, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

WE hear that the P. and O. S. N. Company have made arrangements for an alteration of the sailing order of their steamers. After the 3rd of December the steamers sailing from Bombay to Suez will proceed from Suez to Calcutta and thence to Bombay. The object of this is to remove the necessity for the present establishment of the company at Calcutta.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA,

TO COME OFF DURING THE RACE WEEK.

PROGRAMME.

THE first race to start punctually at 1-30 P.M. The flag-ships will be moored near each other off the Dolphin Rock.

Yacht and sailing boats intending to compete in the sailing matches must be at the rendezvous near the flag-ship not later than half-past 12, and they will take up stations as follows:—

Ships' Boats for the 1st Race—in line extending from the flag-ship, but about half a cable's length astern of these vessels as they will be lying when riding to the ebb-tide.

Large Yachts for 2nd Race—in line just above the ships' boats.

Cutters and Schooners for 3rd Race—in line just above the large yachts.

Lateen Rigged and Sliding Gunter Rigged Boats for 4th Race—in line just above the cutters and schooners.

Dubash Boats for 5th Race—in line above the others.

In taking places in each line, the several boats will range themselves in the order of the published lists—highest numbers in shore.

Yachts and sailing boats must start from stern fasts made fast to moorings of their own. Yards and sails (except head sails of fore and aft rigged vessels) may be hoisted, but no sail to be made before the starting gun fires.

For each race in succession, the rendezvous flag, with the number of the race (in Maryatt's Code) underneath, will be hoisted at the fore of the flag-ship as a signal to make ready, and after five minutes' interval the starting gun will be fired.

Rowing boats will assemble not later than 3 P.M., and the boats for each race in succession will take up stations in line, extending in shore from flag-ship to Dolphin Rock in order of published list. No. 1 next the flag-ship.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—For ships' boats of any rig or size.—First prize, Rs. 100; second prize, Rs. 50; third prize, Rs. 30 (presented by the Commodore of the Club); fourth prize, Rs. 25.

Course.—From stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranja Shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round Inner Light Ship leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the Hulk, heading up the harbour (once round).

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing match for large yachts, handicapped.—First prize, Rs. 150; second prize, Rs. 75.

Course.—Same as for first race—but twice round.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing match for cutters and schooners, time allowed for difference in tonnage.—First prize, Rs. 100; second prize, Rs. 50.

Course.—Same as for first race (once round).

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing match for Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigged boats. Time allowed for difference in tonnage.—First prize, Rs. 100; second prize Rs. 30.

Course.—Same as for first race (once round).

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing match for dubash boats. No time allowance.—First prize, Rs. 95; second prize, Rs. 30 (if more than 2 boats start).

Course.—Same as for first race (once round).

ROWING MATCHES.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing match for four-oared gigs, jolly boats or ships' cutters, limited to 25 feet over all.—First prize, Rs. 50; second prize, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing match for double-banked launches or cutter.—First prize, Rs. 75; second prize, Rs. 50; third prize, Rs. 25.

Course.—From stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored about half a mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to starting point.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-45 P.M.)—Rowing match for five or six-oared gigs, jolly boats, or ships' cutters.—First prize, Rs. 70; second prize, Rs. 40; third prize, Rs. 20.

Course.—Same as for seventh race.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND.

REINFORCEMENT FOR THE MADRAS HUNT.

THE screw steamer Vixen arrived at Madras last Saturday morning. She left London on October 8th, and was thus 42 days on the voyage. The following are her passengers:—

For Madras—Mr and Mrs Cadell, C. S., Mrs Howlett, Miss Drury, Mrs B Clay, Major and Mrs Dupree, and Dr and Mrs Grylls.

For Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Beebe, Mr Parker, Mr Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Burnell, C. S., Mrs Mackintosh and 2 children, Dr and Mrs Dale, Mrs Dale's maid, Mr and Mrs Baldwin, C. S., Mr and Mrs Seymour, Miss Millar, Mr Faithful, Miss Nettleship, Mr Edmunds, Mr and Mrs Beddy, C. S., Miss and Master Beddy, and Messrs C Lee Keenan, Alexander, Halliday, Ponder, and Robertson.

She also brings 24 foxhounds, 6 beagles, and 6 spaniels for Madras.

SONEPORE RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

SONEPORE has been much more lively the last two days, a great number of visitors having arrived since the first race day. The balls were well attended, the arrangements were perfect in every respect, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The excellent band, kindly lent by the colonel and officers of the 96th Regiment, discoursed sweet music both on the course and in the ball-room.

The lotteries last night were well attended, and speculation in them was brisk, but there was not much betting. Favorite was looked upon as a certainty for the first race, but she grievously disappointed every one. I cannot understand her defeat. She looked fit to run for a kingdom, and how she was beaten is to me a mystery. There was some speculation on Mr. W. W.'s Cup. Silver Tail was backed against the field, and 3 to 1 was laid on the stable. Rising Star found a few backers at 3 to 1, Growler at 5 to 1, Red Hazard was friendless. In the other races there was a little betting, but nothing worth record.

First Race.—The Civilians' Cup. For all horses. 1½ mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the Bettiah or Tiocaree Cup to carry 10 lbs. extra. One horse, a winner of both, to carry 17 lbs. extra. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

st lb
Mr B W's .... bk aus g Black Eagle .... 8 13 Jaffir 1
Mr W W's .... b aus m Favourite 9 13 Dignam 2

Black Eagle led from the post about two lengths, was never caught, and won by about that distance. Time—3 min. 22 secs.

Second Race.—A Cup, value Rs. 800, presented by Mr. W. W. For all Arabs. R. C. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; Maidens on the day of the race 12 lbs. Entrance on 1st August, Rs. 80; on 1st October (when the race will close), Rs. 160. With a starting stake of Rs. 80.

st lb
H H Aga Khan's... a h Silver Tail ...... 8 10 Hastings 1
H H Aga Khan's... b a h Shere Alli...... 9 1 Brewty 2
Mr Raphael's ...... g a h Rising Star. 8 12 Irving 3
Mr Manchester's... ch a h Red Hazard. 9 3 Bowen 0
Mr W W's........ b a h Growler ...... 9 3 Bignam 0

Growler made the running, closely followed by the others, except Shere Alli, who lay back about three lengths. Rising Star went to the front at the mile, and kept the lead pulling double apparently for nearly half a mile. He was then challenged and passed by Silver Tail, and Shere Alli running through his horses joined his stable companion; they raced home in this position, Silver Tail winning by two lengths, a length between second and third. Time—3 min. 5 secs.

Third Race—Match. 2 miles.

st lb
Mr Raphael's........br a gal Sultan...... 9 0 Irving 1
Colonel Carey's ... b a gal Neville...... 9 0 Donaldson 2

Neville led for the first mile, when Irving drew slightly ahead and kept this position to the end, and landed Sultan an easy winner by two lengths. Time—4 min. 13 secs.

Fourth Race.—The Hadjeepore Stakes, of Rs. 200 from the fund. For all bona fide untrained hacks. ¾ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Non-professional riders. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone 7 lbs. Maidens allowed one stone. Winner of Moorcroft Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 30. Nominations to be made at the Ordinary before the race.

st lb
Messrs Arthur and John's........ b aust g Portia ... 9 13 Mr John 1
Mr Bushe's .... ch w g Baronet ... 11 10 Owner 2
Mr Manchester's.. bk cb m Black Princess........ 9 7 Bowen 3
Captain Hill's...... ch aust m Polly...... 10 10 Dignam 0

Baronet lost a couple of lengths at starting, but his owner quickly made up for this by rushing him to the front. At his best pace he kept lead to the turn from home, when he was collared by Portia, who led down the straight, and won easy. Black Princess a bad third, and the crack, Polly, pulled up. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

Fifth Race.—The Pony Stakes, of Rs. 50 from the fund. For Ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 10 stone, and 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch below. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Non-professional riders, but professionals allowed to ride—by Europeans carrying 7 lbs. and natives 4 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10.

lb st
Mr Beadon's........ c c b p Orion........ 10 0 Mr A Urquhart... 1
Mr Henry's .... c c b p Nero .... 10 0 Mr John 2

This needs but little description, Orion led from start to finish in both heats, and won as he liked. Time not taken.

Sixth Race.—A Match. 2 miles.

lb st
Mr B W's .... b e m North Star... 8 12 Jaffir........ 1
Messrs Butler and John's........ b aust g Delphos... 10 5 Mr John 2

A shade of odds was laid on the mare, 2 to 1 against Delphos.

The mare took the lead, kept it, and won easy. Time—1 min. 54 secs.

Seventh Race.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 30, with Rs. 150 added from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. ¾ mile.

Mr Hope's........ b w g Traveller ....Dignam........ 1
Messrs Arthur and John's........ br w g Planet ....Mr John 2
Mr Raphael's ...... c w h Warrior ....Mr Beg........ 3

Planet took the lead with Traveller in close attendance; they changed positions at the quarter mile, and Traveller came in an easy winner by half a length. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

SONEPORE CUP.

Longden .... W. O.

BULLEAH CUP.

Shere Alli 1
Sunbeam 2
Time—1 min. 52 secs.

DOOMRAON CUP.

Favorite 1
Rocket 2
Miss Trelawney 3
Time—3 min. 3 secs.

VISITORS' PURSE.

Brokentail 1
Antelope 2
Time—1 min. 56 secs.

THE GALLOWAY STAKES.

Seagull 1
Ermine 2
Time—55 secs.

A HANDICAP.

Traveller 1
Doctor 2
Time—1 min. 51 secs.

—*Pioneer.*

A RESIDENT at Ningpo writes to us—"The credulity and superstition of the Chinese knows no bounds; a striking instance of the former having just been the main cause of the terrible Tientsin tragedy, and the universal disquietude that pervades every part of China—ninety-nine out of every hundred Chinamen firmly believing that foreigners in general, but the Roman Catholics in particular, kidnap children for the sake of their eyes, hearts, and other parts, to be used in compounding a potent drug. The following horrible story has been related to me as a solemn fact by a Chinaman, who declares that he was an eye witness of the latter part of what is here written:—'Some years ago, when the Tai Ping rebels were devastating the most fruitful provinces of China, a novel plan was invented for discovering the money and other treasure concealed by the terrified merchants and people on the first warning of the approach of the rebels. Some ingenious Tai Ping thought within himself that, as men are all devout worshippers of gold and silver, something composed from man would, in all probability, be more efficacious than anything else in discovering hidden treasure, without putting men to the pains of pulling down each separate brick of any suspected place, to get at the coveted hoard. He therefore seized the first prisoner he could lay hands on, and quietly proceeded to cut him up and put him into a large cauldron, wherein he was allowed to simmer until a sufficient coating of oil had collected on the surface; this was carefully skimmed off, and then a roll of cloth was spread out and soaked in the human oil, after which it was tightly rolled up and converted into a torch. The rebel then lit his torch, and, in a fever of expectation, started in quest of a likely house. Having found one to his taste, he entered, and slowly waved the torch in all directions, intently watching the flame, which shortly commenced flickering—like a man's fingers clutching at gold! The rebel was overjoyed at this sight, and felt sure that this was a sign that treasure was concealed exactly where the torch flickered; he accordingly set to work and pulled down that part of the wall, and sure enough there discovered a goodly hoard of silver. This plan was afterwards universally adopted in the Tai Ping camp, and became so notorious that, on an Imperial officer—in whose suite was my informant—taking one of the rebels prisoner, he questioned him as to the truth of the report, remarking, at the same time, that he could not possibly believe it. The prisoner declared that such was their method of discovering hidden treasure. Whereupon the officer replied that, as the prisoner persisted in vouching for the truth of the report, he would do himself the pleasure of testing its truth or falsehood on his person. The prisoner was immediately killed, cooked, and converted into a torch, and used with the greatest success.'"—*Once a Week.*

A BOMBAY STEAMER DISABLED.

THE s.s. Sturdy, Captain Smith, which left Bombay on the 8th inst. for Bankok, has, we learn, put into Carwar. Her boilers had burst at sea. She was sighted by the s.s. General Havelock and towed by that steamer into Carwar.

THE CHOLERA AMONG PUNDERPOOR PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Soldier" has written well when he says to you in his letter of the 18th instant, that another victim has fallen to cholera fostered at the Punderpoor fair. When, I wonder, will Government awake from its present apathetic state, and put down with a strong hand that hot bed of vice and disease, the yearly gathering of pilgrims at Punderpoor?

If it has not yet occurred to those in authority, it surely must be self-evident to all who trouble themselves to think of the matter that in these days of railway travelling and rapid locomotion, a disease germinated amongst a filthy mass of pilgrims does not take long to be diffused far and wide, not merely over our own Presidency (that would be bad enough) but into both the others, and that when once set on foot it may swallow up thousands of victims before it dies itself out. It has been said, and probably with great truth, that Punderpoor has long been known as the focus of cholera, and if this is the case, surely the Government of the present day is very culpable if it does not step in to do away (or at all events to make an attempt) with this curse to India. We keep up in each Presidency a Sanitary Commission at an enormous expense who talk very wisely of the construction of barracks, the requisite amount of cubical space each soldier cannot exist without, &c. &c., but we would ask what are our Sanitary Commissioner and his Secretary doing that they do interfere to put a stop to a yearly assembly which in nine years out of ten is well known to foster and spread cholera and diseases of all sorts all over the land?

"PRO BONO."

BOMBAY.

MR. VISHNOO GANASHAM has been admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

TWO NATIVE CHIEFS ON A PILGRIMAGE.—The Chiefs of Wudman and Pethapoor have proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares.

THE Governor in Council has just declared the ferry between Hog Island and Elephanta a public ferry, under section 2 of Bombay Act II. of 1868.

IT is notified in the official Gazette that the dispensary lately opened at Mhow cantonment is called "Dorabjee Pestonjee's Charitable Dispensary."

PUBLICATIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—During the quarter ending 30th September, 42 English books on general subjects, and 168 Oriental and English books in oriental subjects, were published in the Bombay presidency.

THE NEW INSOLVENCY ACT.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, the Bombay merchants are about to memorialize the Supreme Government against the new Insolvency Act.

THE rate of compensation for a complete set of soldier's bedding for the year 1870-71 is fixed at Rs. 10-8, as follows:—2 Europe blankets, at Rs. 3 each, Rs 6; 2 sheets, at Rs. 1-1 each, Rs. 2-2; 1 suttringee, Rs. 2-6—total Rs. 10-8.

A MARWAREE CHARGED WITH CHEATING, &c.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, yesterday, Jamasjee Nowrojee, a dealer in toddy, obtained a warrant against a Marwaree named Dolla Oopa, charging him with cheating, forgery, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—At the adjournment of the Criminal Sessions yesterday the Chief Justice stated that the murder case, then disposed of, was the only one in which it was certain the services of the special jury would be required, though probably they would yet be necessary for another case. Due notice would, however, be given if the jurors were wanted.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 14th November 1870, Rs. 9,46,016; add—silver received during the week, Rs. 32,393; total balance, Rs. 9,78,409. There are in addition 5,900 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF TOBACCO.—On the application of the Commissioner of Customs, the Chief Magistrate yesterday issued a summons against Gunnoo Bhoysett, a tobacconist, calling upon him to show cause why he should not pay a fine of Rs. 180 inflicted on him by the Commissioner of Customs, for being detected in the act of illegally removing tobacco without having previously obtained permission from the Customs Department, as required by Act 4 of 1857.

A STEWARD DROWNED.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett resumed an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of William Thurling, late a steward of the P. and O. Company's s. s. China, who was drowned in the sea on the 15th October last, and whose body was recovered on the 17th. We have already reported the circumstances connected with the deceased's death. The jury on the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased was accidentally drowned by falling into the sea from the s. s. China.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the following scale is laid down as the maximum weight for which carriage will be allowed by rail for such articles belonging to regimental voluntary workshops as can be conveniently moved on the occasion of a corps proceeding from one station to another in course of relief:—A battery of Horse or Field Artillery 6 maunds, a garrison battery of Artillery 3 maunds, a regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry 24 maunds, a wing of British Cavalry or Infantry 12 maunds, a troop or company of Cavalry or Infantry 3 maunds. Anything in excess of the above weight should be provided with carriage at the expense of the regiment.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

SUIT AGAINST JETHA VULLUBJEE, "PILGRIM."—A summary suit brought by Hurjeevun Gocul against Jetha Vullubjee and Gunmallee Jetha came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff, but only the second defendant was in Court, Jetha having, as is well known, become suddenly very pious, and gone on a pilgrimage to some holy place in the north with a name sounding like Sidjid Wah. His Lordship questioned Mr. Gunmallee as to the whereabouts of Jetha, and as to his reasons for becoming a pilgrim; and the chief point in Gunmallee's answers was that he was sure that Jetha was not actuated by such a profane motive as a desire to escape from his creditors. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, who holds a general power of attorney from Jetha, put in an appearance, and admitted service of the summons in this case; and his Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 10,976-5-0, with interest at 9 per cent from 30th June 1870 till judgment, Rs. 270 costs, and interest on the amount of the judgment debt at 6 per cent till payment.

SOME ugly disclosures, we believe, have lately been made in connection with the Public Works Department, and they are likely, from all accounts, to implicate more than one party. A Conductor, attached to the Executive Engineer's Department in Kurrachee, Mr. Sharman, was arrested last Thursday on some very serious charges, and lodged in the District Jail. The orders for his arrest were received, we are told, from Poona.—*Sindian*, Nov. 19.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, returned here from Ahmednuggur yesterday morning.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 24.

THE 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, which arrived here on Tuesday morning, under the command of Colonel Macleod, consisted of three European officers, one surgeon, six native officers, eighteen invalids, five drummers, four fifers, and two hundred and sixty-six rank and file. The regiment has been brought on the strength of the Poona Brigade from the 22nd instant, and are occupying the lines of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to hear that our Superintendent of Police, Captain Daniell, has succeeded in capturing ten coolies at Pargaum, who were committing robberies and other mischief, and wounding people in Sewneer Talooka. Captain Daniell has also succeeded in capturing six persons who are said to have committed dacoity at the village of Kewla. He is still at Kewla making inquiries into the dacoity.—*Ibid.*

THE head-quarters of the Royal Artillery will leave Kirkee for Mhow to-morrow morning by special train. The officers that accompany it are Captain Walker, Surgeon Major Kelly, and Quartermaster Nue, and the Veterinary Surgeon. They will proceed to Deolallee, and from thence to Khundwa by rail, and will march from Khundwa to Mhow. We understand that Colonel Fuller will remain here for some time, and will afterwards proceed to Mhow.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 22nd Nov., was 311, being 33 more than in the preceding week, 25 more than the total of the week ending 23rd Nov. 1869, and 20 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 62 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	[illegible]
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	9	3
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Market	75,402	1	6	2	6	4	3	1	25	3
Mandwee	41,152	...	9	...	5	5	4	...	26	4
Chuckla	41,442	...	9	...	1	3	2	...	18	6
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	8	...	5	5	5	.	25	6
Dongree	60,259	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	19	14
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	3	1	2	2	4	...	19	1
Phunusware	22,529	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	9	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	7	...	4	2	3	...	22	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	7	...	2	3	1	...	18	8
Koombarwara	23,085	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	10	5
Khetwaree	29,177	...	3	1	1	1	2	2	11	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	9	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,784	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	7	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	26	4	4	2	3	...	52	1
Parel	7,002	1	1	2	...	...	.	...	5	1
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seo	12,078	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	5	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	7	...
Bombay	816,562	5	110	12	36	39	41	4	311	62
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	133	6	27	47	29	5	291	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	7	...	5	2	1	...	17	...
Brahmin	...	7	1	3	2	2	...	20	...
Linguet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	11	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	2	48	6	21	19	17	2	136	32
Hindoo out-caste	...	9	2	1	3	2	...	19	3
Mussulman	3	29	...	4	7	31	1	76	16
Parsee	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	12	4
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	...	3	5	1	1	4	...	14	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total...	5	110	12	36	39	41	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week 1869	...	108	1	32	63	31	5	286	90

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 24th Nov., 2-20 A.M. From Continent of Europe, America, via Russia, 24th Nov., 2-39 A.M.; via Russia, 24th Nov., 6-55 A.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Nov., 5-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear except via Otranto; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH Nov. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd Nov., 5-13 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd Nov., 7.40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd Nov., 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 58 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd Nov., 1-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd Nov., 7-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 38	0 11
,,	Calcutta	8 0	0 29
,,	Madras	11 49	0 15
,,	Galle	60 55	41 50

LOCAL FUNDS PENSION FUNDS.

NOTIFICATION BY THE BOMBAY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

GOVERNMENT having sanctioned the formation of Local Funds Pension Funds from the 1st April last, it is notified for general information that persons at present employed, or who may have at any time held appointments, in either the Educational or Public Works branches of Local Funds are allowed the privilege of counting towards pension their service prior to the 1st April 1870, on paying into the Pension Funds of the respective branches, with compound interest at five per cent. per annum, a sum equal to one-twentieth of their aggregate salaries derived from local funds. Thus a clerk employed in the Local Fund Department on the 1st November 1870, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, will have to pay a sum of Rs. 157-4-10 into the Pension Fund to enable him to count the whole of his service towards pension, as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1867-68.		
5 per cent on Rs 400, being salary for November and December 1867, January and February 1868		20 0 0
1868-69.		
5 per cent on Rs 1,200, being salary drawn during the year	60 0 0	
Interest for the year 1868-69 at 5 per cent on the balance (Rs 20) at the close of the preceding year	1 0 0	
		61 0 0
1869-70.		
5 per cent on Rs 1,200, being salary drawn during the year	60 0 0	
Interest for the year 1869-70 at 5 per cent on the balance (Rs 81) at the close of the preceding year	4 0 10	
		64 0 10
1870-71.		
5 per cent on Rs 100, being salary for March, drawn in April, which does not come under the Local Fund Pension Rules	5 0 0	
Interest for the year 1870-71 at 5 per cent on the balance (Rs 145) at the close of the preceding year	7 4 0	
		12 4 0
Rupees		157 4 10

2. All employés must elect within three months whether they will, or will not, contribute towards the Pension Funds on account of their service prior to 1st April 1870, but it is left to the Heads of Departments to determine the instalments in which the arrears of contribution should be paid up, it being understood that the balance unpaid at the end of the current year will be charged with interest at 5 per cent. for the whole of the following year.

A NEW Orleans paper says that a young widow in that city, who writes well, is training herself for an editor. We hope we are not the editor she is training for.

SAD REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—One of the queens of song, an *artiste* who in almost all European languages has sung on the lyric stages of Italy, Spain, England, France, Germany, Russia, &c., Pauline Viardot Garcia, is about to visit London, to resume her professional career. Her fortune has been lost through the war in France, of which her husband is a native. Whilst M. Viardot is at Tours, having joined his former political and literary colleagues in office, Madame Viardot has been compelled to quit her residence in Baden-Baden, to begin a fresh career. This is a sad reverse for the gifted sister of Malibran.

TWO CURIOUS NEEDLES.—The King of Prussia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute articles could be pierced with an eye; but he was to see that in this respect even something finer and more perfect could be created. The borer—that is the workman whose business it is to bore the eyes in these needles—asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile he placed it under the boring machine, made a hole in it with the greatest care, furnished it with a thread, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished King. The second needle is in the possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at a celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch, and represents the column Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which immortalise Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle, moreover, can be opened. It contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.—*Scientific American.*

THE FIRST FEMALE STUDENT AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The following interesting anecdote occurs in a paper on Female Art Education, contributed by Mr. Cordy Jefferson to the October number of *Art*:—"The one female student who thus asserted the right of her sex to instruction at the Academy was Miss Herford; and the circumstances under which she gained admission to a school from which usage had excluded womankind for more than ninety years constitute one of the drollest episodes in the story of female art in England. With a view no less to the establishment of one of the social rights of her countrywomen than to her own advancement in study, Miss Herford wrote to the authorities of the Academy requesting that they would supply her with one of their printed forms of application for permission to enter their college as a probationer student. On the face of this written request there was nothing remarkable. The writer's signature did not declare her sex; nor did her handwriting betray her gender. In the ordinary way of business the official who received the letter remitted the usual printed form, which in due course was returned to him properly filled in by the applicant, who again took care to sign only the initial letter of her Christian name. Nothing in the application arousing suspicion, the authorities formally accepted the applicant as a probationer student, whereupon Miss Herford presented herself in Trafalgar Square, and to the amazement of porters, attendants, teachers, and conservative academicians, proclaimed herself a woman. Like lightning the news of the startling achievement ran the round of the studios. At St. John's Wood and Kensington consternation or laughter prevailed in every artistic set."

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UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

THE "Ellis Prize" (consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60) will be awarded to the candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination of 1871 with the highest marks for proficiency in the Canarese language.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize (consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200) for the best competitive English Poem,—Subject, "Vasco de Gama," has been awarded to Mr. Jehângirshâh Erackshâh Kohiyâr, of Elphinstone College.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ON Saturday there were in all 254 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 83 were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 143 from the Magistrates of Police, and 24 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 179 were natives and the rest (84) were Europeans.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October we learn that the fall of rain was plentiful, but had proved somewhat injurious to the bajree crops in the talookas of Jaolee, Waee, Koregaum, and Mann. The sowing of the rubbee crops had nearly been completed throughout the collectorate, but owing to the fall of rain the young shoots in some places had suffered to a certain extent. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Jaolee and two or three other talookas, where cholera and fever slightly prevailed.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN has left Calcutta for Bombay with a full cargo of rice.

THE SHIP NEWPORT, from Cardiff, coal laden, for Bombay, has put in at the Cape of Good Hope, leaky.

THE SHIP BURMAH, 797 tons, Captain R. Pearse, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE SALUS, 315 tons, Captain W. Poland, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and grain.

THE S.S GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Miss Morris. And twenty-nine deck passengers.

Early on Wednesday morning fire was seen among the cargo of the ship Mount Royal, at present in the harbour here, with coals for Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Prompt steps were taken to extinguish the fire, but a deal of the cargo is destroyed.

HIGH COURT.

THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

NILCUNT APPA ENDER V. LUDHA POONSEE, BALLAJEE KEROJEE, AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 3,000, and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 24th day of November 1865 until judgment, in respect of the following causes of action thus set forth by the plaintiff. The plaintiff brought an action against the defendants in the High Court of Bombay to recover from them the sum of Rs. 4,980-4-0, besides further interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 25th of September 1865, being the amount of two bills of exchange respectively dated the 13th and 23rd day of February 1865. On the 24th day of February 1865 it was agreed between the plaintiff and defendants that they should pay to the plaintiff in all the sum of Rs. 5,015, and half of the costs incurred by him, the payment of which should be made by the defendants to the plaintiff as follows—namely, Rs. 1,500 should be paid at once, a sum of Rs. 500 due from one Ragowjee Tricumjee should be transferred to the plaintiff, and for the balance of Rs. 3,000 the defendants promised to pass a promissory note, the payment of which was to be by instalments of Rs. 500 each at intervals of six months between each, the first of such instalments to be made by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 24th day of November 1866, and it was also agreed between the plaintiff and defendants that if default should be made by the defendants in the payment of any one or more of the said six instalments or the interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, then and in that case the whole of the sum then remaining due should at once become payable to plaintiff. The defendants paid the sum of Rs. 1,500 and transferred to him the sum of Rs. 500, due from the said Ragowjee Tricumjee, which sum has since been received by plaintiff, and the defendants on the 24th day of November 1865 gave a promissory note to the plaintiff whereby they promised to pay the Rs. 3,000 by instalments, but defendants have not paid that money or any part thereof.

The case was originally set down as a short cause and was called on before the Chief Justice on the 1st February last, when the defendant Ludha Poonsey appeared in person and admitted the debt, and the defendant Ballajee Kerojee appeared by counsel and contended that he was not a partner with the other defendants when the promissory note in dispute was executed, and thereupon the Chief Justice transferred the suit into the long cause list. The remaining defendants were not served with the summons owing to their absence from the jurisdiction of this Court. Before the suit came on for final hearing the third defendant, Ballajee Kerojee, filed a written statement in which he denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff as alleged in the plaint, and submitted that the plaintiff by entering into the agreement in third para of the plaint stated for the settlement of the suit in the second para of the plaint mentioned, deprived himself of all right of action in respect of the hoondies, subject matter of the said suit, and referred to in the fifth and sixth paras of the plaint in this suit, and could only sue him, if at all, under and by virtue of the said agreement. He also submitted that the plaintiff's right of action under and by virtue of the said agreement is barred by the Law of Limitation of Suits.

The Advocate General and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, conducted the plaintiff's case, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Macpherson.

The case occupied the attention of the Court for several days, and yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley delivered his decision, which was a verdict in favour of the plaintiff as against Ludha Poonsey and Ballajee Kerowjee for Rs. 3,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 26th November 1865 till judgment, costs, and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. till payment. In giving judgment his Lordship said the only question for decision was whether the claim of the plaintiff was barred by the Law of Limitation of Suits (Act XIV. of 1855.) As the time ran from the institution of the suit (23rd November 1869) and not from the date of its registration (26th November), the claim was not barred by the Law of Limitation.

WHY cannot the Germans obtain anything more from France?—Because the French have sent out of the country the very last Napoleon they had.

AT a festival in Chicago to the St. Andrew's Society, when the toast, "The Bench and Bar," was announced, the band struck up "The Rogue's March."

THE London *Scotsman* suggests the following means to prevent letters or post-cards being read except by the person to whom they are addressed:—Procure a piece of card board the same size as the post-card, and cut it in a number of slits as deep as ordinary writing, and each long enough to contain one or two words. Write the communication intended to be sent on a post-card through these spaces, and subsequently fill up the card with other words. The receiver of the post-card being provided with a similarly cut card, places it above the former when he receives it, and is thus able to read the words intended for him. To prying eyes the card would be made to seem an agglomeration of nonsense.

A MONSTROUS APPETITE.—The *Observer* contains the following curious narrative:—"It must be no light matter for the Germans to find provisions for the 150,000 prisoners who, it is stated, are now in their hands, more especially if they are blessed with appetites resembling that enjoyed by a French prisoner of war who was confined in Liverpool prison at the close of the last century. The name of this extraordinary man was Chas. Domery. He was a native of Broche, on the frontiers of Poland; his age was 21, and he was brought to the Liverpool prison in February 1799, having been a soldier in the French service on board the Hoche, captured by the squadron under the command of Sir J. Warren, off Ireland. Dr Johnson, a commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, having heard rumours of the prisoner's unusual appetite and digestion, requested Dr. Cochrane, Fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and medical agent of the commission at Liverpool, to report on the case. From Dr. Cochrane's report it appears that Chas. Domery was one of nine brothers, who, with their father, were all remarkable for good appetites. He entered the army at an early age, and was allowed two rations a day. As these, however, were insufficient for his wants, he satisfied his hunger by eating four or five pounds of grass daily, and in one year devoured 174 cats, all but their skins—sometimes, but not always killing them before he ate them; but what he delighted in most was raw beef or mutton, with which he was most plentifully supplied, and although he received the rations of ten men daily, he still complained of the insufficiency of his food. He often devoured a bullock's liver raw, three pounds of candles and a few pounds of raw beef in one day, without tasting bread or vegetables. Nor was his appetite confined to meat, for when in hospital he was always ready to take the medicines which some of the patients refused. On the 17th September 1799 it was decided to try fairly how much Domery could eat in one day, and accordingly he was allowed to have a regular feast. At four o'clock in the morning he breakfasted on 4 lb. of raw cow's under, and at half past nine, in the presence of Dr. Johnson, Admiral Child, his son, and Mr. [illegible]ster, agent for the prisoners, and several others [illegible] 5 lb. of raw beef and twelve tallow candles, and [illegible] one bottle of porter. He finished this light luncheon [illegible] past ten, and at one o'clock was ready for dinner [illegible] consisted of 5lb. of beef, 1lb. of candles, and three [illegible] of porter. At a quarter past six he was ready for [illegible] some of the prisoners telling him that he was [illegible] the subject of an experiment he became [illegible] and after dancing, smoking a pipe, and drinking [illegible] porter, retired to rest, sleeping until four the [illegible], when he awoke so hungry that he had [illegible] with a few pounds of raw beef."

SHOCKING CASE OF WIFE MURDER.

A MUSSULMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A MUSSULMAN named Khooshall Sheik Khootoob was placed at the bar at the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Hon. the Chief Justice and a special jury, charged with having on the 16th September murdered his wife Nusseba.

The Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Joseph Pigot for the defence.

The Advocate General in opening the case said—May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—The prisoner at the bar, as you have just heard from the Clerk of the Crown, stands charged with having murdered a Mahomedan woman named Nusseba. The woman was his wife, and for some time previous to her death she and the prisoner had lived together in a street in the native town called called Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street. It would appear that for some time previous to her death, more particularly a period of two months will be spoken to by the witnesses, the prisoner and his wife had been in the habit of quarrelling, and she complained to him on more than one occasion, "You will not provide me with clothes and food: why then do you not give me a divorce." This became so common, that on the night on which the woman died—whether or not in consequence of being murdered by the prisoner it is for you to determine—on sounds being heard from the room occupied by the prisoner, the neighbours seem to have considered that they were only quarrelling as usual and not to have interfered. But on the night in question, the 16th of September last, a voice was heard issuing from that room, which the neighbours heard and recognized as that of the woman Nusseba, and she was heard to say, "I am struck—struck with a knife." Not much attention, as I have already said, was paid to those cries, but some little time after they had been uttered the prisoner left the room, not dressed in his usual dress but only with a cap and pyjamas on his person, without any shirt or jacket of any kind, and went into the street towards Duncan Road where he encountered a policeman named Ragoo Dadoo, who was then on duty. The policeman asked him where he was going; he said he was going to look for a sepoy, and on being asked why, he said his wife had struck herself with a knife and was dead. The policeman whistled for a comrade and went to the house, and other policemen having been summoned and come up, there being among them a European constable, Mr. Fox, whose evidence you will hear, the house was entered and the woman was seen lying on the floor covered with wounds and [illegible] but still conscious. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the prisoner was also taken there, and both in the house where she was found and in the hospital, on being questioned by the police or the hospital authorities as to how she came to be in the state in which she was found, she stated in the presence and hearing of the prisoner that he had struck her and occasioned the wounds from which she was suffering. Dr. Gray of the hospital examined the prisoner, and will tell you he found [illegible] wounds, several of which were very severe, especially those on the back and side of the neck, and Dr. Gray will tell you that the most serious of those wounds, those which in all probability caused the death of the woman, were in such positions and inflicted in such a manner as to [illegible] the suspicion of having been inflicted by the woman herself. The means by which the wounds were inflicted was a knife which was found in the house of the prisoner and which he recognized and admitted to be his knife. This knife has been examined by Dr. Lyon, and he has found it to bear on it the traces of the blood of some mammalian animal, and there were found also by Dr. Lyon certain pieces of hair which correspond with the hair upon the head of the woman. I think from that evidence you will have little doubt the instrument by which the wounds were inflicted was this particular knife. I have told you that when the prisoner left the house to search for a policeman, as he says, he had no jacket on, but a jumper—some kind of a jacket I suppose—was found near where the woman was lying and that was saturated with blood. With regard to the clothing that prisoner had on, there is one circumstance I should mention, and that is this—his pyjamas were wringing wet. It is for you to say if that is a circumstance of importance with regard to this case, and it is for you to come to an opinion whether in order to remove the traces of blood that may have been on the pyjamas he had washed them previous to leaving the house. With regard to the marks of blood on the person of the prisoner, I believe the constable will tell you he saw some small marks on the hand or arm, and Dr. Gray will also tell you that after the prisoner was brought to him he observed his nails had a peculiar appearance, and on causing the matter to be removed he found there traces of blood of some mammalian animal, and Dr. Lyon and Dr. Gray will tell you with regard to to the blood being that of a mammalian animal, but chemical science cannot go further than to state that the blood of that description is the blood of a mammalian animal—they cannot say if it is of a man or other mammalian animal, except I believe the camel, which has some distinguishing marks. It is for you to say on these facts,—the noise when the prisoner was in the room with his wife, the blood with which his jumper was saturated, and the condition of his own knife which was found on the premises,—whether or not these circumstances lead you to a conclusion unfavourable to the innocence of the prisoner. There is also the very important evidence given by the woman herself in the presence of her husband in which she most distinctly and on more than one occasion charged him with the crime; and it will be for you to say on a review of the evidence if the guilt is brought home to the prisoner. He will have the assistance of my learned friend Mr Pigot, who has been instructed to defend him, and I shall now proceed, having stated these few circumstances, to lay the case before you.

A number of witnesses were then called to prove the opening statement. Their evidence lasted till about five o'clock, but the case was very plain and there was little involved in it except what is given above. Dr. Gray gave his opinion that a wound under one of deceased's ears and in the internal jugular vein would have been sufficient to cause death, and that neither it nor several others of the principal wounds could have been self-inflicted. In reply to the jury Dr. Gray said he believed that even had the deceased been attended to within half an hour of the infliction of the wounds he did not think life could have been saved. Galvanism had been applied to the deceased when she was taken to the hospital and Dr. Gray considered that a prudent step.

Mr. Pigot did not call any witnesses for the defence but, at the close of the case for the prosecution, proceeded to address the jury. He first referred to the possibility of convicting the wrong person when there was only circumstantial evidence as in this case, and then suggested that the prisoner, after a quarrel with his wife, left the house on the night previous to the murder, that the deed was committed in his absence, and that on his return he, seeing his wife dead, had gone to seek assistance. Such a view of the case was not of course proved, but he submitted that it was not his duty to prove it, but that the jury must consider whether it was consistent with the circumstances and whether it was proved to be untrue.

The Judge then summed up, commencing with the remark that he was not to go into the details of the charges, which he doubted would not assist the jury very much, for the main features were so simple that he thought he could state them in a few sentences. Referring to some variations in the evidence of the witnesses, his lordship said that differences on minor points were not to be taken as showing that the witnesses should not be believed. Persons of all classes when examined on details a long time after the occurrence could not be expected to remember the exact particulars, and he might instance the Bank of Bombay case. The jurors would all recollect that some of the *élite* of the commercial world and of the official world were examined as witnesses in that case as to an occurrence which took place in a room one morning when they were considering a solemn question and no two gave the same account of what occurred—in fact the differences were very serious—and yet that the great bulk of these gentlemen all wished to speak the truth to the best of their ability there could be no doubt. Therefore, because they found slight discrepancies between witnesses, they were not to suppose the witnesses were not desirous to tell the truth: and so far as this case went there seemed to be no particular reason why the witnesses should be particularly desirous to establish the case against the man in the dock. Of course there was always an *esprit de corps* among the police force, which induced them, at all events, not to make the least of their cases; but it would be for the jury to say, judging from all they had heard and seen from the witnesses in the box, whether they thought the witnesses had stretched the circumstances and not detailed them in a fair way. Referring to the circumstances his lordship asked what a husband would be expected to have done when he found his wife wounded? He put the question to the jurors themselves. Would he go for a policeman or for a doctor?—and they would consider whether they believed that he went to look for a policeman or whether the fact was that he stumbled on one, and, when interrogated, gave him the best answer he thought he could for the occasion. Then in considering the question of deliberation, his Lordship asked what the jury could think when they heard of a woman of eighteen years of age with fourteen wounds? A man might have given one wound without deliberation—but fourteen wounds! That looked like deliberation; if it was not so, what was deliberation? After reading all the evidence, the Judge concluded as follows:—Now you have heard the whole of the evidence read aloud, and it will be for you to say whether you think it is sufficiently strong to warrant you in finding that the prisoner's was the hand that inflicted these wounds, and for you to say—having regard to the number of wounds and injuries this woman met with and what you have heard as to their quarrelling, and that was that she complained that he did not give her sufficient food and clothing, and asked him to give her a divorce—whether there was any provocation that would warrant such an atrocious attack as the attack made on her, by whomsoever made. It will be for you to say by whom the attack was made, and if you think the evidence will lead you to no other supposition than that the prisoner's were the hands that caused these wounds, it will be for you to find a verdict of guilty on one of those counts, for they are all applicable to the case, if you believe that it was not done under any momentary passion and done in a cruel manner. But, gentlemen, it will be for you to consider, having regard to the state in which he was found, whether this could have been done in a moment? Fourteen wounds!—It will be for you to say so if you think these could have been inflicted in a moment. But if you think the evidence does not warrant a verdict of guilty of murder, you are at liberty to bring in a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. But you will consider before you do that, whether you think the evidence will warrant you in so doing, and if you have any reasonable doubt as to the inflicting of the wounds on the body of the deceased, you will give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, but it must be a reasonable one.

The jury retired for a few minutes, and at shortly after six o'clock returning into Court gave a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of murder.

Prisoner (on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed)—If I had committed the murder, I would not have gone myself to the police sepoy and given him the information. I would have run away. Had I struck her or murdered her, I would not have assisted her in lifting her up and placing her in the buggy to go to the hospital—or I did so, though the policemen say I did not assist them. I did not strike her. I throw myself entirely on the mercy of the Court. If I had committed the murder, I would have run away or gone on board some ship—there were other means of escape. The evidence given by the sepoy is false. I have nothing more to say than that I am innocent.

The Judge then passed sentence. Khooshall Shaik Khootoob, he said, you have, upon very clear evidence indeed, been found guilty by the jury of the murder of your young wife, a creature of seventeen or eighteen years of age, and that, too, after you have been defended ably by a learned counsel, whom the Crown allotted to you in its mercy, who has said everything for you that could be said. That it could have been under no sudden impulse that you acted is very evident from the number of wounds which you inflicted upon your unfortunate wife. It must have [illegible]

POLICE CASES.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, in the [illegible] Police Court, Mr [illegible] fined one Hurry [illegible] Rs. 15 for assaulting [illegible] woman.

[illegible] Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a copper chatty, belonging to Race, woman.

THEFT.—Canoo Narron was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing from the Cotton Green a quantity of cotton, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

ASSAULT.—Caitan Pinto, a Goanese cook, was on Wednesday sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr. Connon, for committing an assault against the person of Mr. Thorley.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Tattia Kajajee and two other Hindoos were charged with having in their possession three pairs of boots, value Rs. 33, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoners were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Jooguldass Sautidass, a Guzarathi writer.

Toolseedass Mudonjee, who carried on business in Bombay as a general merchant, in partnership with Vulubdass Jetta, under the name and firm of Vulubdass Toolseedass and Company.

Goondaya Singaya, Rusaya Goondaya, and Heerabaee, widow of the late Gungajee, labourers.

Bomanjee Hormusjee, formerly a shroff, at present unemployed.

Memon Sellamon Soomar, a dealer in mats.

Toolseedass Dewjee, who traded as a merchant in Bombay, under the name of Toolseedass Dewjee; and also in partnership with Nanjee Dewjee under the name of Nanjee Dewjee.

Luloobhoy Gopaldass, who lately carried on business in Bombay, as a general merchant, in partnership with one Mussey Mooljee, under the name and firm of Canjee Luloobhoy.

Fuckirchund Khooshal, a dealer in grain.

Mooltanee Roopchund Moolchund, Chutoorbhooj Roopchund, and Radhakison Roopchund, dealers in cocoanuts and dates.

Vujeer Sajee, Mitha Hurka, and Julal Sajee, bullock cart drivers.

Ramchunder Bhasker, who formerly traded in Bombay as a petty shroff, in partnership with Dayabhoy Muthooradass, under the name of Ramchunder Bhasker, and latterly on his own account.

Javerchund Pitamber, a Guzarathi writer.

Damodhur Javerchund, a writer.

Kesowjee Omersey, a labourer.

Valjee Canjee, a Brahmin.

Balcrustna Gunputrao, a Government pensioner.

Abdool Tyeb Fuckroodin, who lately carried on business as a shopkeeper in partnership with Allibhoy Fuckroodin, under the name of Abdool Tyeb Allibhoy.

Thucker Moorarjee Ubjee, a merchant.

Masook Hurgovind, who lately traded as a dealer in copper and thread, under the name and firm of Dulsook Masook, at present a petty broker.

Muthooradass Cursondass, a Guzarathi writer, now unemployed.

Sewshunker Balcrustna, an English writer.

Furdoonjee Dadabhoy, a Parsee priest.

Sewram Bhicoba, formerly a clerk, now unemployed.

John Collett (European) a merchant.

Bhugoobhoy Motiram alias Bhugwandass Motiram, a Guzarathi metta.

Rustomjee Sorabjee, a carpenter.

Antonio Manoel de Abrio, a fitter.

Kesow Wasoodew, a petty contractor.

Shaik Ally Shaik Emam and Abdoola Shaik Emam, the first named insolvent was a butler, now unemployed, and the second a peon.

Runsord Madhowrao and Gopal Anundrao, English writers.

Dadabhoy Pallonjee, a work-box maker.

Cursonjee Roychund, a broker.

Bhanjee Jewraz, Sewjee Bhanjee, and Damodhur Bhanjee, who lately traded as general merchants in Bombay, Calicut, Coompta, and Kurrachee, under the name and firm of Bhanjee Jewraz; in Pudney under the name and firm of Sewjee Bhanjee; and in Vingorla under the name and firm of Damodhur Sewjee.

Musey Curumsey and Mooljee Khimjee, who lately traded in Bombay as general dealers, in partnership with Sewjee Crupal, under the name and firm of Munsey Mooljee and Co., and in Vingorla under the name and firm of Sewjee Crupal.

Burjorjee Nowrowjee, unemployed.

Gergol Manoel De Mello, a contractor in metal stones.

Casum Khanoo, a hawker in clothes.

Bazenjee Eduljee, formerly a broker, now unemployed.

Manockjee Hormusjee, a broker.

Raghoonathjee Moorarjee, a metta.

Bhawoo Witoba, a English writer.

Narayen Wittoo, a barber.

Shaik Lal Shaik Jumal, Shaik Vulee Mahomed Jumalbhoy, farriers.

Memon Ayeb Hajee, who lately carried on trade as a general merchant.

Ramjee Dhayajee, and Dewkibaee, widow of the late Dhayajee Patell, the first named insolvent was formerly a proprietor of a printing press, and now a compositor, and the second unemployed.

Nensey Ludha, who lately traded as a general merchant, in partnership with Kesowjee Ludha, under the name and firm of Dewjee Kesow.

A CHICAGO lady lately dropped one of her eyebrows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his moustache.

HERE is a matrimonial advertisement cut from a contemporary:—"A young lady of exterior and pleasant appearance wishes to marry a gentleman of just the same way of thinking."

A BOY in a country school was reading the following sentence—"The lighthouse is a landmark by day and a beacon by night," and rendered it thus—"The lighthouse is a landlord by day and a deacon by night."

LONDON sparrows are supposed to be neither useful nor ornamental; but modern ingenuity can make ugly things to be beautiful, and can find a use for an object that is apparently useless. We have been informed, on authority on which we can rely, that a large proportion of those resplendent stuffed birds, of brilliant hue, that we see on ladies' hats and bonnets, are not glittering specimens of the ornithology of the Tropics, but are veritable London sparrows. Their sooty, smoky plumage is dyed with the required colours; and this despised bird is transformed to a jewel-like ornament that sheds a lustre on the adornments of beauty. There is a special trade in "birds' eyes"—as well as in bird's-eye tobacco; and also in birds' beaks, which are manufactured with whalebone. Thus, after its death a London sparrow may not only be useful, but ornamental, and "a thing of beauty."—*Once a Week.*

SNAKE POISON.

THE startling statistics of death by snakebite have thoroughly awakened Indian administrators and Indian medical men to the necessity of finding some check for the evil. Scarcely one case in ten is officially reported by the police; yet in British India the cases thus reported and ascertained last year amounted to 11,416. This by no means represents the total mortality, and we think that the contemporary who the other day estimated it at above twenty thousand, or double the loss of the Prussians killed during the present war, was under, rather than over, the truth. Personally we are acquainted with many single districts in which the reported cases exceed on an average one per diem, and sometimes rise to the enormous number of 450 in the year. While cholera kills its thousands, snake virus kills its tens of thousands, and we believe that we do not exaggerate in the assertion that from seventy-five to a hundred British subjects die on an average every twenty-four hours from snake-bite. Midnapur has long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety, but there are other parts which, although less infested by serpents, exceed the mortality even of Midnapur. The more deadly varieties seem to flourish best on rather high and dry ground, especially if it be covered or environed with jungle, as in the case of the district just specified. In such localities, however, the damage done to human life is by no means in proportion to the number of snakes. It is in the wet and flooded plains of the Delta that the maximum injury is inflicted. Here there are fewer serpents, but their whole forces are concentrated in one long deadly battle with man. During the [illegible]ason and the hot weather they are seldom heard of, [illegible] pursue their own avocations on the dry lands and in [illegible]ngles, innoxious and undisturbed. At the beginning [illegible] rains the perennial fight breaks out. The [illegible] make for the little elevations upon which the [illegible] of the peasantry are built, and before the end of [illegible] the whole country is one sheet of water, dotted by [illegible] island home-steads, each of which becomes, as it [illegible] an isolated fort in which the reptile and the homo [illegible] for the mastery.

[illegible] therefore, watched with very deep interest the [illegible] experiments recently conducted in Calcutta, with [illegible] to testing the efficacy of the so-called antidotes for [illegible]te. To Dr. Fayrer, we believe, belongs the chief [illegible] having instituted and carried out this benevolent [illegible]se. If his efforts should end in the discovery of a [illegible] remedy for cobra poison, he will have deserved [illegible] only of India, but of all the world. Hitherto, we [illegible] notice that his labours have only resulted in dis[illegible] the efficacy of the alleged specifics. Every dis[illegible] indeed almost every missionary station in Bengal, [illegible] itself the depository of an invaluable antidote. The village doctors (*kabiraj*) and the snake men [illegible] more or less to chance. Native preachers, by the [illegible] have reached the age of fifty, generally con[illegible]emselves entitled to be regarded as the possessors [illegible] infallible mineral or drug. Even Englishmen, who [illegible] long in solitary parts of the country, fall into [illegible]xtraordinary popular delusion of thinking themselves [illegible] overers of an antidote. Nor is this mental aberration [illegible] to India alone. In Australia it has penetrated [illegible] the ranks of the regular medical profession, and we [illegible] from a recent publication that intelligent persons, [illegible] far off as in Abyssinia, are not exempt from it. [illegible]dingly, for many months, antidotes came pouring [illegible] Dr. Fayrer and his little band of associates. The [illegible] were regularly published, and they left no doubt [illegible] dispassionate mind, that in every case the so-[illegible] specific had failed. Whenever a fresh cobra really [illegible] his fang, death invariably followed. In some cases the senders of the antidotes had expressed themselves absolutely certain of their efficacy. In the set of experiments last published, a remedy forwarded through the Viceroy, from a distant island in the Mediterranean, was put to the test. Here is the result, and we give it in full, as, with scarcely a verbal alteration, it exhibits the fate of all the antidotes hitherto received:—"A full-grown pariah dog was bitten in the thigh by a full-grown and vigorous cobra of the variety called by the snake-men *kurees keautiah.* Two table spoonsful of Mr. Otho Alexander's fluid antidote were poured down the dog's throat immediately after the bite, which was inflicted at 12-18 P.M., and the vegetable extract or paste, made into the consistence of honey with liquor ammonia, was well rubbed into the wound, and over a large surface round it. 12 19 P. M., the dog limped on the bitten leg, and seemed restless and uneasy. 12-26 P.M., retching. 12-30, very restless; breathing hurried. 12-31, vomiting. 12-33, staggering; profuse defecation. 12-34, convulsed; diarrhœa; rises, staggers, and falls over in convulsions. 12-35, violent convulsions. 12-37, perfectly paralysed; heart still beats; no respiration. 12-38, dead—in twenty minutes after the bite. The blood, on removal from the great vessels, coagulated firmly a few minutes after death. Experiment No. 2. A full-grown pariah dog was bitten in the thigh by a large spectacled cobra (*koyah gokurra* of the snake-men). At 12.37 P. M., two table-spoonsful of the fluid were poured down the dog's throat, immediately after the bite. 12-40, breathing hurriedly; restless. 12-50, restless and uneasy; the paste well rubbed into the wound and neighbouring parts, according to the instructions. 12-52, convulsed, rises, walks with a staggering gait and falls. Another dose of the fluid administered. 12-44, violently convulsed. 12-55, paralysed; cannot rise. 12-57 heart still beats; respiration has ceased. 12-58, dead—in twenty-one minutes. Blood coagulated firmly soon after death."

One of the most important and most interesting of the experiments was that of Dr. Ewart, by which he absolutely ascertained the qualities of potash as an antidote. The general impression has long been that a strong alkaline solution, if rapidly applied to the bite and administered internally, will arrest death. An eminent physician in Australia believes that the action of ammonia in such cases may be perfectly depended upon. From the experiments made in Melbourne, there can be no doubt that Dr. Halford did succeed in many cases in saving patients who had been bitten by several varieties of the most deadly Australian serpents; although we understand that, in one very important case, his remedy failed, and the death of a magistrate, who had voluntarily allowed himself to be bitten, was the result. It is right to state, however, that Dr. Halford only had the opportunity of administering the antidote at a very late stage in this case, and only after the snake man had failed to save him by another antidote, for the purpose of testing which the unfortunate gentleman had presented his arm to the snake's fang. That ammonia wholly fails to arrest dissolution in the case of Indian cobra bites, is unhappily now placed beyond doubt. The same has also been established of the most typical of all alkalis, potash. Dr. Ewart did not wait till the bite had been inflicted, and thus allow any chance of the antidote not mingling with the virus. He eliminated all risk of failure by mixing the cobra poison with eight times its quantity of potash, and then injected the mixture into a fowl's thigh. The poison and the antidote were thus given simultaneously at 12-57 P.M., with the following results. At one o'clock the animal was drooping, two minutes afterwards crouching, the head falling over, after two minutes more it was convulsed, and three minutes later, was dead. No experiment more absolutely crucial with regard to the alleged efficacy of potash could have been devised.

What then is the explanation of the fact, that in every district of India there are not unintelligent persons who believe that they possess an antidote for snake-poison? It is impossible to suspect that men of respectability and position would lend themselves to a fraud on the credulity of the natives, nor would such persons be anxious to subject their specific to a scientific trial. In some cases, no doubt, the snake-charmers themselves have but little reliance on their remedies. But in others, they place the most implicit confidence in them, and the good faith of a large class of the antidote-mongers—for example, the missionaries and native preachers—is above question. We believe the explanation is simple enough—not one snake in every seven is poisonous, and not one in every three poisonous snakes can inject sufficient virus to kill a full-grown, healthy man. Yet every native when he gets a bite, makes up his mind that it is a cobra which has inflicted it, and that death will result. But if our calculation is correct, this will only happen once in every twenty-one bites. In the other twenty cases, the serpent will either not be venomous at all, or not be sufficiently venomous to cause dissolution. Very often the patient has not seen the reptile; in others, he has only a confused impression regarding its size and colour during the brief space that it hung upon the wound. But whether he has seen it or not, he is perfectly certain that it was a cobra, and if he does not die of the bite, he attributes his recovery to any remedy or incantation which may have been applied to him. Some of the antidotes, although absolutely powerless to arrest the progress of the poison, look very imposing, and must no doubt be a great comfort to the sufferer and his friends. A favourite one is a little round piece of smooth, soft stone, which the snakemen allege has the faculty of extracting the venom. They apply it with gentle force to the bite. Its smooth surface expels the air, and the blood and slime around the wound prevent the air from getting under it again, and thus allows the atmospheric pressure to fall with its full weight on the exterior surface. It acts, in short, exactly like those little pieces of leather known as suckers, by which, when moistened and pressed upon a smooth stone school-boys lift considerable weights. The snake-charmer declares that his antidote is sucking out the poison, and in proof thereof shows that it requires some little force to lift it off the wound. Of course if sufficient virus has not been injected into the system, the patient recovers and the efficacy of the fragment of smooth stone or polished horn is placed beyond doubt.

If a healthy fresh cobra expands his poison-bag in the wound, death is inevitable. But although this fact unhappily allows of no question, it does not necessarily follow that when a cobra bites a man, he will inevitably die. The poison-fang lies at the back of the jaw, and is of a crooked shape. It sometimes happens that the cobra in his fright, or in his rage, darts on his enemy from an angle, which will not allow the curved point of the venom-tooth to enter. In such cases the poison-fang lies almost innoxious, as a very crooked scimitar would do if it were thrown at a man, so that the back of it, and not the point, should strike him. Yet these are the very wounds which look the most terrible. The reptile feeling that he has missed his mark keeps biting and sawing at the flesh with the fish-like teeth in the fore part of the jaw, and when he lets go his hold, blood and slime stream down from the bite. Yet the patient may, perhaps, not have received a thousandth part of a grain of poison into his system.

In conclusion, so far as the experiments have gone, and so far as our own experience in snake-infected districts indicates, no antidote is known for cobra venom; but fortunately there is not one bite in twenty-one which inflicts sufficient cobra venom to cause death. There is also another point which the Calcutta experiments do not disclose, but which we are sure the eminent surgeons who are making them will admit. It is that although virus has been injected, yet that a larger amount is required to destroy a powerfully constructed organisation like that of the human frame, than in the case of smal animals, such as fowls or dogs. It often happens that so much has been inserted that dissolution must result. It also often happens that so little has been injected that the vital energy will of itself successfully struggle against it, and death will not result. But there is a third class of cases in which the quantity of the poison and the power of resistance on the part of the human frame are about equally balanced. In the deadly struggle that there takes place, a little thing may turn the scale on either side: antidotes are out of the question, but in the instances just referred to, it is possible to help nature. Stimulants should be vigorously applied, the sufferer kept in motion in spite of himself. So far as has yet been ascertained, nothing is better than the old remedies of cutting or cauterising the wound in the first place, and then administering brandy in considerable quantities.—*Pioneer.*

DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY.

A FIELD OFFICER sends the *Pioneer* the following remarks:—

"Let it be hoped that we are not to judge of the discipline of the European Army serving in India by the number of courts martial and convictions recorded within the last few months; or the extraordinary frequency of acts of insubordination committed recently, marked in many cases by violence to either officers or non-commissioned officers, would encourage an appalling conclusion. I find on examining late General Orders, that something like 24 cases of insubordination have been tried by general courts martial since January last, 3 of these accompanied by violence to *commanding officers*, and 13 with violence to other officers. This betrays such a state of affairs, as leads one involuntarily to seek for a reason. The British soldier is never so well treated anywhere as he is in India; he has more pay, less to do,—if indeed that be esteemed a privilege in every instance,—better food, better clothing and lodging than he has in any other part of the world where he may be called upon to serve. Are we not doing too much for the soldier then? Does he require to be pampered and petted? Does he really flourish under the present system? Is he as good a fighting machine as the men who conquered the Punjab and quelled the mutiny? It might be said that if the extra cost of the present system has any relevance, the soldier of 1870 should be a substantial advance on his predecessor. Yet I doubt much if he is, practically, a better man than his comrade of 1849 or 1856, and one thing I unhesitatingly assert, that unless the present tendency to insubordination be severely stopped, the question will soon be solved at the cost of the army and the country,—at the cost of all the good soldier holds dear. To judge by a recent manifesto, Lord Napier neither under-rates the need of reform, nor of sternness in the means of bringing it about. Let all who love their noble profession trust that his natural benevolence may not interpose hereafter, between the soldier and a policy by which, in the end, the soldier most of all will be benefited."

THE FINANCES.

(*Pioneer*, Nov. 22.)

IN the third quarter of the financial year we find ourselves in a much better position than we had dared to expect. The Indian Government is a great merchant, as well as a great tax-gatherer, and its trading enterprises, during the last eight months, have turned out better than it had ventured to calculate on. At the debate on the last Budget the commercial members strongly insisted on the decline of the opium revenue, and one of them, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, criticised the Government estimate as being above, rather than below, what would be realized during the current year. But the events of the last three quarters have proved that there is still an elasticity in the opium revenue, which the commercial members had not suspected, and which the Government had not ventured even to hope for. There can be now no doubt that the opium sales for this year will turn out very much better than the estimates. We have noticed several wild calculations, on the subject, but the truth appears to be, so far as we can judge from a careful computation, that at the end of December we shall have realized about one million pounds sterling more than was expected. How the account may stand at the end of March it is simply impossible to predict, and in the present complications of the European powers with China it would be rashness to indulge in vaticinations. It must be remembered that a war with China, or the shutting up of the Chinese ports, might, at an advanced period of the financial year, decrease the Indian revenues at the rate of three-quarters of a million sterling per month. But supposing that no rupture takes place, and that the present rates hold, we may hope that the opium revenue will be permanently bettered by about one million and a half per annum.

This fact gets rid, not only of a great immediate difficulty, but it liberates both the Government and the tax-payers from a permanent strain, such as neither could well afford. There can be no doubt that Lord Mayo's popularity has suffered severely during the past year. He found the country in a state of chronic deficit, and he determined, at whatever immediate cost to his own reputation, that such deficit should cease under his rule. We have by no means given our support to the measures adopted to bring about this result. But the result aimed at is in itself beyond cavil, and we sincerely trust that the unexpected improvement in the great opium branch of our revenue will be taken advantage of to free us of an impost which, whether good or not in itself, is peculiarly hateful to the Indian taxpayer. We believe that it has been practically agreed upon by the members of Government that the Income-tax cannot continue at its present excessive rates. Whether it is to continue at all is still a matter of grave discussion.

THE FIRST WE HEAR OF IT.

(*Neilgherry Excelsior.*)

AN enterprising gentleman in Bombay proposes establishing a news agency office at that presidency from the first of December next. He says in his prospectus, "Printed slips or manuscript summaries of the latest important news, whether of events occurring at Bombay or received there by sea, will be transmitted by post daily or every second day to the various subscribers. Subscribers desirous of being furnished with news on special subjects will have their wishes attended to if possible. News will also be sent by wire if required; the cost of the telegrams will be charged separately. *Terms of subscription*—Rs. 50 per month, payable in advance, and a free copy of the paper." The latter condition applies to subscribers who shall be proprietors of newspapers. We wish the scheme every success, but we fear that when first class daily papers are to be had for from 3½ to 5 Rs. per month, these *slips* of news will not command many subscribers at 50 rupees per month! We give the latest slip—

"BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY, 10-30 A.M., 9th Nov.

Medical Department.—Apothecaries Thomas McGuire, Benjamin Burn, A. Pollard and Joseph Anderson have had the honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon conferred on them.

Military.—Colonel Huyish, the Inspector General of Artillery, was expected to arrive at Ahmedabad on his tour of inspection on the 7th instant.

Brigadier-General Stock is supposed to be the officer most likely to succeed to the command of the Northern Division of the Army, on the retirement of Major-General Tapp, C.B.

Commissary General.—Colonel W. H. Holland has been appointed to act as Commissary General, during the absence of Colonel Dunsterville, C.S.I., proceeding on sick certificate to Europe for two years.

The Agra Bank has declared an *ad interim* dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last.

Law.—There seems to be a good deal of work in store for our lawyers, retainers have been sent to Aden to Mr. White, the Advocate General, who is on his return to India.

The Rev. Mr. Long leaves this to-day to return to Calcutta.

Russia.—The *Times of India* says that it may allay the fears of some people in India to know that a perfect understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia with regard to the Central Asia Question.

Hindu Cremation Grounds.—The meeting held at the Town Hall yesterday considered the question of replacing the grounds about to be closed. Nothing was said about closing the Back Bay burning ground.

Municipal Taxes.—A petition, signed by upwards of 2,000 natives, submitting to notice the "alarming increase" of expenditure of the Municipality and asking to have the coming Budget closely scrutinized, was circulated yesterday to the Justices of the Peace.

Police Court.—The sum of nearly Rs. 9,000 was collected in the shape of fines at the several Police Courts during the month of October.

Weather cleared up yesterday afternoon and no present apprehension is felt for the shipping."

A WARNING to those colonies who import coolies, not to treat their labourers badly, has been given by the Chinese in Peru. It appears that the Peruvians are hard taskmasters, and we all know that the Chinese are not easily pleased—the result of the unfortunate combination having been, in the far West, a mutiny and a massacre of the masters. The first outbreak was about 150 miles north of Lima, but before it was quelled, some forty Peruvians had been massacred, and some four hundred Chinese killed. The troops called up from Lima finally chased the rebels—about 2,000 in number—into the mountains.

THE LONDON "MONEY LENDER" HELPING YOU OUT OF YOUR DIFFICULTIES.—On of these extortioners, who advance money on note of hand at 60 per cent. and live on the necessities of weak-minded people, recently sent one of his "confidential" missives to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bingly, who not regarding the "secrecy" of the business, sent the following reply on the back of a postal card:—"Sir,—I have received your circular offering to arrange my pecuniary affairs 'with expedition and secrecy,' to settle my tradesmen's accounts should I be unable to pay them in full, and to obtain for me a loan 'on reversionary or other security and on the most reasonable terms.' It is very gratifying to receive this most disinterested communication, because, as a rule, the men who offer these gratuitous services are the most unmitigated scoundrels on the face of the earth. No doubt, 'in all matters of finance' you are an honourable exception, and will therefore be pleased to learn that I am quite able to manage my own affairs, and under no [illegible] necessity of negotiating a loan, not even 'on the most reasonable terms.'"—*Leeds Mercury.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

UNUSUALLY severe sickness prevailed during the end of October in many of the large towns of the Punjab, and the districts of Syalkote, Jullundur and Hushiarpore, the rural circles, as well as the towns, were peculiarly unhealthy. The death rate in Syalkote is very high, and in Kunjah, in the Gujerat district, the mortality is, according to the Sanitary Commissioner, "extraordinary."—*Pioneer.*

The first steam engine ran through Fyzabad on the 12th November, and, writes a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, "it was quite a sight to see the astonished natives. It pleased the greater number only to touch the engines, but others were not content until they had decorated it with flowers. By the end of the month," the letter continues, "there will very probably be a clear run of about fifteen miles, commencing ten miles east of Fyzabad."

From a Lucknow letter of the 19th we learn that for the fourth time within the last two years it has been found necessary to change the Official Liquidator of the unfortunate Oudh Banking Corporation. Mr. R. Macdonald was succeeded by Mr. W. Thompson more than a year ago, and only very recently a couple of so-called "honorary liquidators" were appointed to assist Mr. Thompson; now the whole trio have been set aside to make room for Mr. G. Jackson.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 22.

If German humour has been rightly said to contain only a moderate degree of mirthfulness, the remark, we think, may be extended to those tranquil jokes which beguile the lighter moments of official industry. We are credibly informed that a humorous narration is now in circulation in this metropolis, which has been pronounced by competent official authority to be—excellent. It appears that a young man of pleasing exterior and manners, calling recently on our excellent Commissioner, so entranced him by his conversation and anecdotes, that, in a moment of departmental enthusiasm, the Commissioner sat down and appointed him on the spot Assistant to the Collector of Allahabad. Repentance of course followed this rash act, and fear was for some time entertained lest a member of Carson's ministrels should have been thus surreptitiously admitted within the sacred civilian fold. It has, however, been since ascertained that the pleasing traveller was really capable of being made an assistant, and on reaching his own province, in all probability will be so appointed.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 22.

A Fyzabad letter of Nov. 16 says—"A lamentable accident happened near here last Saturday. A party consisting of an apothecary, Sergeant Kelly, 26th Cameronians, and others, left in the morning for a day's outing. Sergeant Kelly, while shooting at a bird on a tree, in some unaccountable way fell into a well. The well is clearly discernible, being a large pucka one, not 20 yards from a village, and one the natives draw water from. The cause of the unfortunate man's falling into the well is not known. He must have hit his head when going down, as he sank and did not come up again until the water was disturbed by men feeling for him. Every exertion was made to save him: but when raised life was extinct. The deceased was the master tailor of the Cameronians. He is regretted by the whole regiment, and very justly so, as he was respected by all who knew him."

Yesterday (Sunday) the Protestant members of the Calcutta Volunteers were under orders to proceed to church, and about 7 o'clock more than 200 mustered at the Town Hall, and were marched in fours to Saint John's, headed by the band of the regiment, and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, their popular commandant. Considering that the corps includes a large number of Roman Catholics, the attendance was in every way satisfactory, though the bilious and anonymous member of No. 4 Company may write again to the papers to stigmatize the religious aspect of the proceedings as a show, and to declare that the regiment turned out in such goodly numbers to oblige the colonel and chaplain. The secret of the remarkably good musters that have recently taken place lies in the additional animation infused into the corps by new blood, and that esprit de corps which appears this season to have seized the whole body, making each member assume the Volunteer, and the Volunteer only, when in his uniform, leaving his miserable crotchets at home with his civilian garb. When all the members were seated, the church presented a novel and interesting appearance, especially to those ladies and gentlemen who honoured the Volunteers with their attendance. Divine service opened with a very appropriate hymn, No. 385, "Hymns Ancient and Modern."—*Englishman.*

The Bengal Government views with reasonable dissatisfaction the results of the working of the Calcutta Medical College in the past year. The general death rate of native and Christian patients reached the high figure of 179·18, or 5·07 over the average rate of the fifteen years preceding 1868. Among natives, as compared with Christian patients, the mortality was greatly in excess, being no less than 253·43 per mille. Sir William Grey finds it "impossible to be satisfied with such results, or to accept the conclusion that they are incapable of amelioration." The drainage is believed to be defective; and the Supreme Government last year offered a grant of three lakhs for the improvement of the hospital; but the offer was characteristically hampered by the conditions attached to it. Private beneficence or the municipal funds were required to contribute an equal sum; and the grant, if made, was to come out of the ordinary assignment for the public works of Bengal, which had already undergone excessive paring. The British Indian Association, which was asked to help the Government in collecting subscriptions from the wealthy native gentlemen of the province, has not met with success, and the municipality has more liabilities than funds. Nothing accordingly has yet been done, and the results speak for themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not seem to have lost heart, and he promises to "make a fresh effort to induce the Government of India to give more liberal consideration to the circumstances of the institution." We are bound to add that it has seldom been our misfortune to have to read a more clumsy, meagre, and halting report than that in which the facts sketched above have been submitted to the Government by Dr. Murray.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 22.

THE MADRAS PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE first concert of the season was given last evening (Nov. 18) in the Banqueting Hall to a rather small though appreciative audience. As we have already published the programme, it will be only necessary here to make a few remarks regarding the performance. In the first part, the pieces which seemed to please the audience most were the "prayer" from *Masaniello*, the violin solo and the soprano solo, "Bid me discourse." The chorus, which has received some useful recruits on the gentlemen's side, though still weak in ladies, sang Auber's beautiful composition with great precision and effect. M. Defries is a violinist of great ability, and his solo was admirably played throughout, being accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Bradley. It was warmly applauded by the audience. Bishop's well known air was very sweetly sung by one of the lady performers. The Prussian, or rather German, national air, *Die Wacht am Rhein*, was given by the chorus with great spirit, and was loudly applauded. The tenor solo from Spohr's *Jessonada*, "By tales of war enchanted," was very correctly rendered, but would have been all the better for a little more warlike ardour in execution. Otto's quartet, the "Rifleman," for men's voices, is a charming composition, and was very tastefully sung. It is worthy of remark—shall we say, it is a sign of the times?—that the revolutionary "Marseillaise," sung with great spirit by the chorus, was the first piece rewarded with an encore. Some may infer from this that the preponderance of sympathy among the audience was on the side of France. This is a point we need not discuss. One thing, however, is certain, the "Marseillaise" is much more widely known than *Die Wacht am Rhein*, and that may be one reason, at all events, for its being better appreciated The pianoforte duet was exceedingly well played by two gentlemen who proved themselves to be valuable acquisitions to the society. The contralto solo, "Looking Back," was charmingly sung, and received a loud encore, when the fair performer obligingly repeated the last verse. This song is by Arthur Sullivan, and a very good specimen of his powers as a ballad writer. Kucken's quartet, a gem of its kind, was to our thinking one of the best pieces of the concert. In "The Skipper," Dr. Maclean has set Allan Cunningham's verses to some clever and spirited music. The audience called for a repetition of the song, and it is to be hoped that the favour with which it was received will induce Dr. Maclean to favour the local public with a few more of his musical compositions. The concert was brought to a close by the performance of the national anthem.—*Madras Mail.*

GOLDEN HAIR.—An amusing essay on hair in a number of *Fraser*, tells us how the ladies of Italy obtained their auriferous tresses when golden locks were the rage in that country. They used, it appears, to sit for hours in the hottest days, in a small chamber on the roofs of the houses, exposed to the burning rays of the sun. A broad-brimmed straw hat without a crown, protected the face and neck, and through the hole in the top, the hair was drawn, and spread out over the hat. It was kept well moistened with some mystic preparation, and, after a patient perseverance for several hours a day for a few weeks, the golden tint was obtained.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S COOKING.

(*Standard*, Oct. 28.)

LAUNCHES and lunches have become a proverb. Inventions and feeds are combined in these days as a part of the regular commercial inaugurations of novelties put into practice. There seems to be an idea prevalent that mechanical and scientific criticisms will not flow fluently until literary brains have been lubricated with champagne, and the steam power of their intellects got up to high pressure by a sumptuous feast, or, at least, *recherche dejeuner*, served out at an hour of the day past all legitimate breakfasting. Dinners and *déjeuners* of every degree of merit or abomination come thus within the perfect knowledge of those whose duties in life entail upon them the criticism of modern inventive progress. Our criticism will be appreciated accordingly. Captain Warren has spent nine years of his life in studying cooking—not as a cook, but as the designer of apparatus for cooking upon the best of principles, and as the provider of a nourishing food under such states and conditions as may necessitate very rough treatment, and yet require to the furnishing of a large amount of nutriment within the smallest bulk. He has succeeded in preparing a substantial and relishable food under the simplest of conditions. Following very humbly in the fashionable route—to which, indeed, in the very nature of things he was compelled—he has recently had several parties of friends to lunch or dinner, whichever it may be pleased to call the plain repast he has unostentatiously offered. We acquit him of all attempt to lubricate tardy intelligences. Show and parade there has been none. No halls decorated with festive laurels, no lengthy tables glittering with silver plate and bedecked with flowers, no mould lofts radiant with bunting and resonant with martial bands. Captain Warren's cooking apparatus is essentially a plain tin case, Captain Warren's food the coarsest of biscuits in its outward aspect. He has displayed both in the plainest manner. Come and see the cooking; taste the shortest of commons which the severest of straits could possibly provide. Try a half-hour with adversity, when meat is not to be had, vegetables out of the question, bread not to be dreamt of, and the very preparation of the roughest food only to be carried on by some one totally ignorant of the art of cookery in any of its branches. Such has been practically the invitation. Out of a single biscuit and a pint of water Captain Warren produces a satisfactory meal. Two such meals would keep a man above starvation by a long way. Of course if the vegetables could be got, if fowls were to be bagged, a few fish captured, or a good leg of mutton or joint of beef to be obtained, Captain Warren would be expected to serve out a finer repast in proportion to the abundance and diversity of the supply. To show, then, what can be done without and what can be done with is the proper object of these simple but excellent entertainments. Such a one we attended yesterday, and knowing something of Captain Warren's special food before hand made bold to take a not unfastidious companion with us. The scene was not at a club house, nor in the dining saloon of some magnificent hotel. Not even in the parlour of some wealthy tradesman; but in a factory. The Messrs. Adams, whose show-rooms are familiar to so many, have undertaken the manufacture of Captain Warren's cooking apparatus, and were practically the hosts, not in the Haymarket, but at their works in Marshall-street. There, in the very tin-smith's shop where the cooking cans are made, small tables for little knots of four or five were placed between the lathes and tools, and all amongst the benches. There was an ordinary £6 cooking range at one end of the place, and a Warren's hopital cooking stove at the other. There was one man cook, with white cap and apron, doing duty for them both. Here is the bill of fare—"Poor man's soup;" "Warrenised turbot, lobster sauce, stewed eels;" "Warrenised leg of mutton;" "Warrenised fowls, afterwards browned in oven," to be cooked in the small cottage range, fitted with Captain Warren's cooking pots; "compressed vegetables and patent biscuit soup;" "roast mutton and potatoes;" "Irish stew;" "rice puddings;" and "omelettes," to be cooked in Captain Warren's patent army apparatus for hospitals. Not much promise of gastronomic lubrication here. But what was the real result? A most delicious repast. There is not an hotel or club in London sends up for its best customers more palatable soup than Captain Warren's "poor man's." The compressed vegetables and patent biscuit soup were a meal fit for any one. The turbot and the leg of mutton were cooked absolutely to perfection. How was it all done? Very simply. Imagine a square tin-box, without a lid, put into another tin-box about an inch bigger all round, and both closed by a double tin-lid with an inch space between its top and bottom plates. Three such tins were connected together by a small steam pipe passing from the boiler of the cottage grate. A two inch tube was carried from the boiler through the fire, and the water in this generated plenty of steam. The steam flowed from the boiler through the steam pipe, and then all around the tin cans in the interspaces between them; it then flowed through two holes in each of the lids and escaped by a tiny hole in the top of each, and so released from pressure. The inner chamber is thus heated all round and above and below. What occurs, the meat, potatoes, or other food placed in the inner tins is never scorched by fire nor sodden by water; never even, unless desired, damped by steam. The food rests in a chamber of hot, dry air, which never of course exceeds the temperature of the circulating steam. In short the perfection of cooking is attained; the food is subjected to a constant penetrating heat never rising quite up to 212 deg. Fahr. There is no evaporation of its fluids, no dissolution of its soluble salts. If any of its juices vaporise they are retained in the chamber and condense in the gravy. The flavour of one dish is not commingled with that of another, and every part is equally, every joint thoroughly, done through. Burning, scorching, over-boiling, and smoking are impossible, and dressed meat may be kept hot for a considerable time without spoiling. The saving of fuel is very great by this arrangement, and the convenience for cooking a number of things at the same time ought to be understood in every household. Any common range in existence could be fitted with Warren's cans with the least possible trouble and expense. All that is required is about a foot of two inch iron pipe let into the side of the boiler; about four feet of one inch pipe to serve the cans with steam, and a common wood bench at the side of the fireplace to stand them on. Fire and water, from the infancy of the human race, have always been the means of cooking food for man; never were they applied so simply, so economically, so scientifically before.

For hospital, camp, and ship purposes this system is most convenient and desirable, the cooked food being nutritious in the highest degree. For camp purposes—the apparatus has been already officially adopted for the army—the Warren stove is a nearly square iron block constituted of a wroughtiron stove and two boilers, upon which the fire acts direct, without the intervention of any brickwork whatever. The fire after passing through these is conducted entirely round a roaster or oven, placed over the lower part of the boilers, one of which is continued behind the back of the oven to the top of the stove. The ash-door regulates the draught. On the top of the stove are stood two of the tin cooking cases, and at each side a bracket holds two more, one above the other; in all six large square-sided cases. Into the whole of these the steam is passed from the boilers, and the cooking capacity of the lot is equal to the supply of from 80 to 100 men. Divested of its appendages, the stove itself measures 2 feet 2 inches wide; 1 foot 10 inches deep, and 3 feet 7 inches high. The hospital stove is similar, but modified by an extension of the furnace forward, and a hot plate arrangement over it for the cookery of nic-nacs. For this last service Captain Warren's system possesses this important advantage, that the meals can be served hot in a number of rooms and to a number of persons at the same time. The meals prepared can be taken direct to any number of stations at once in the covered tin cooking cases, and there served by the attendants to their patients. The like convenient method can be followed in the service of any other large number of persons, as in camp or on board ship, at hotels and dining-rooms. Indeed, in respect to the latter the economy as well as convenience will be surprising, one large hotel which has adopted the system having reduced its consumption of fuel from 7 cwt. to under 2 cwt. per day.

Difficult it is, we all know, to induce economic habits amongst the poor, but there is in this system a future before Captain Warren in which we heartily wish him success. He has difficulties in the world to encounter still, not the least of which is, in this age of numberless inventions, the getting his method recognised for its really meritorious qualities. He is in the hands of excellent manufacturers, and so far well. The rest will come in time; and before many years Warren's cans will have become domestic institutions, and Warren's biscuits known in every household, and welcomed in inhospitable regions where households exist not. These biscuits, which we have already noticed at the Volunteer Artillery camp at Shoebury, in August last, have been recently somewhat improved. They consist of a lentil and wheat-flour crust, enclosing a thick paste of extract of meat. They may be eaten dry as they are, or cooked in many ways. Their keeping qualities are extraordinary. Wet for many days by the rain, they may be put in any room or shed to dry, when they harden again completely, without deterioration or mouldiness. These, too, have a future of the highest promise before them.

Seventy years ago Count Romford selected at the original establishment of the Royal Institution fourteen subjects for special consideration and debate one-half related directly or indirectly to the preparation of food—improvements in making cheap soup, in cottage fireplaces, in stoves in kitchen fireplaces and utensils, cooking food for cattle, and on board ship. How many of these will be solved properly by the Warren system? Undoubtedly all. And others not then set down, but not of less importance.

AN editor out West has been elected town constable, and now is able to arrest the attention of his readers.

AMERICAN MUSICAL CRITICISM.—Miss Jenny Busk astonished her audience by her high soprano voice. Her notes, like those of the $1,000 United States greenbacks, are of too high a denomination for common country currency, and suggested the probability that her music teacher occupied the summit of Mont Blanc during her rehearsals, and was "hard of hearing." She beats cats on high notes. There was no music or chest tone in her voice, but it was about six octaves above the speech of a lost Indian. We lost a part of Miss Busk's extraordinary performance when we noticed several opera glasses levelled at her "very open countenance" as she was gushing out notes at a terrific altitude from a mouth that was a caution to sugar plums and shad flies.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

IS any reader interested in the genealogy of Marshal MacMahon? If so, perhaps he can tell me the name of the Marshal's grandfather. There was a Mr. Joseph Parkyns MacMahon living in Paris during the latter half of the last century, who made some small name as a writer. I think he was a professor of languages by vocation. His father was Sir Claudius MacMahon, an Irish knight, who ruined himself and his family by taking up the cause of Charles Edward, in 1745; and had to get out of the country as quickly as possible. In return for his loyalty, the Pretender made him Lord Monaghan—a title which, it need hardly be said, does not appear in the Red Book. Sir Claudius was married to a daughter of another Jacobite, Sir William Parkyns, who was executed in 1696 for a plot against King William. The father of the present Marshal was himself a Marshal, peer of France, and a personal friend of Charles X. He might very well have been the son of Mr. Joseph Parkyns MacMahon; in which case the General would be only French in descent by his mother's side.—*Once a Week.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 22.)

V.

THE problem before us is the adoption of an organization which will establish the Reserve army system in full development at home, and the long-service system for Indian and distant foreign service, if possible without any severance of the connexion between the two forces; without, in short, obliging us to resort to the expedient of creating a local Indian army. The solution, we have shown, is not impossible. It may be found in the application of what we have designated the Nursery Battalion system, under which every recruit would receive his military training in a battalion which would feed the long-service army in one direction and the Reserve army in the other. The training battalion would be the trunk of the system, from which would branch out the foreign and home armies—the former composed of men who had elected to serve for a term of years with the colours both at home and abroad; the latter of men who had preferred to pass from the active practice of military duties into the home Reserve. The numerous advantages which such a scheme, judiciously applied, is calculated to bestow have been already recited at some length, and we have expressed the opinion that it is one which is capable of satisfying in an eminent degree the military requirements of the country. Let us now see in what way such a scheme might be applied.

Here it becomes necessary to remark that while we are able to write confidently as to the broad principles which should govern all military re-organization, and while it is possible to define with sufficient precision the outline of the measures to be adopted to secure that re-organization, the task of the journalist becomes far more difficult when he seeks to fill in details, and to state exactly in what manner the measures which he proposes should be carried out. Indeed, the task is one which it is scarcely incumbent on a journalist to undertake at all, even if it be prudent for him to attempt it. The duty of giving effect to recognised and clearly defined principles of public policy is one which belongs strictly to the Executive, requiring as it does an intimate acquaintance with all the minutiæ of the subject, with all its numerical details, with all the tiny technicalities and endless economical considerations, which no one person can possess. In passing, therefore, to the somewhat closer examination of the measures to be adopted to give effect to a comprehensive and satisfactory scheme of Army Reform, we desire rather to adumbrate one of many possible applications of the system which we have recommended than to dogmatize as to details which are susceptible of almost infinite modification without any sacrifice of principle.

We will proceed to assume that a first step towards the reorganization of our military system would be the localization of the troops in military districts. This may perhaps be conveniently taken as the starting-point of all substantial reform. The advantages of localization have already been glanced at, and will become more apparent as we proceed. They are so generally admitted that it is hardly worth while to waste time in considering the faint and unimportant objections which, on numerous insufficient grounds, have been urged against localization. Indeed, the fact that a step was last year taken towards localization by the formation of military districts seems to imply the acceptance by the War Office authorities of the general principle, although some hesitation is still observable about its effective application. The next step should be the formation in each district or sub-district of a nursery battalion, which might be called the "militia battalion," or the "second battalion," or the "training battalion," or by whatever name might be preferred. In this battalion every soldier would receive his first training. At the end of two years, if a well-conducted, likely lad, the soldier would be allowed to volunteer for service in the regular battalion, which would take its turn of both home and foreign service. The regular battalion would be attached to the same military district as that to which the nursery or militia battalion belonged from which the soldier had volunteered. And the relation between the nursery and regular battalions of a district would be close and intimate—as close and intimate as are those between the first and second battalions of a regiment under the present organization. That is to say, the officers of the two battalions would be on one list for promotion and exchange. The non-commissioned officers of the two battalions might be on the same footing. The same *esprit de corps* would animate both bodies.

Those men who at the end of two years did not elect for the regular army would be passed into the Reserve, either immediately, or after another year's training, as might be thought best. The third year is to be recommended as likely largely to increase the soldier's stability and general efficiency. He might learn his drill, no doubt, in two years; but most military men will agree that that which constitutes the real strength of a soldier—his ingrained discipline—is hardly likely to become set or established until the third year. And it is of the first necessity that the soldier should pass into the reserve with such a momentum of discipline upon him as will carry him through all his reserve service, and leaven and make good his military efficiency until the end of his career.

The soldier has now passed from the nursery battalion, either into the regular battalion or into the reserve. Let us trace briefly his possible career in these two directions. The regular soldier has already completed two years of training. He engages, we will assume, for eight years' further service. It will then be proper that he should enjoy a higher rate of pay than he earned as a recruit; with a right to a pension in the case of being invalided. During the eight years of his regular service he will be liable to duty either at home or abroad, as the soldiers of the line are liable at present—that service being always performed in the regular battalion of the district to which he belongs, except when the soldier himself expresses a desire to change. At the end of this term the soldier will have completed ten years' service. Should he now be encouraged or permitted to re-engage? It is desirable to avoid, on the one hand, the stagnation in promotion which is the result of too numerous re-engagements; on the other hand, there is the danger of losing a large number of efficient non-commissioned officers if engagements be altogether discouraged. These opposite considerations were discussed by Marshal Neil in his Report of the 24th of October, 1868; and the Marshal was, on the whole, of opinion that ten years is the limit at which it is desirable to retain soldiers in the ranks. It seems to us, however, that with our scattered dependencies it would be impracticable and undesirable to assign ten years as the absolute limit of regular military service. In the case of very valuable men, commanding officers should therefore be authorised to permit them to re-engage for another term of seven or eight years, at the end of which period they would become entitled to a pension, and eligible for civil employment. It is a question whether all well-conducted soldiers should not be eligible for civil employment at the end of their ten years' service, and such an arrangement is re-commended by the consideration that it would doubtless have the effect of stimulating volunteering for the regular army, and of discouraging a too wholesale system of reengagement. The patronage of civil employments may be made a most valuable engine for the improvement of the army in more ways than one. It is a power of which our authorities have ever been strangely slow to avail themselves. We shall hereafter have occasion to say more on this point.

The soldier, then, who re-engages after his first ten years and serves on for a pension will, we may assume, be the exception. The soldier who takes his discharge at the end of ten years will be the rule. The public career of the former may be said to close when he has earned his pension. But the discharged ten-year soldier might be required—or invited, if that were deemed preferable—to pass into what we will call the Second Reserve. Here, however, we must return to the soldier who having elected for reserve at the end of his two years' preliminary training, has passed, either at once or after a third year's training, into the First Reserve. In this force he would still be borne upon the books of the nursery battalion. He would draw a retaining fee of 4d. or 6d. a day. He would be annually recalled for a period of training with the nursery battalion; and these periods of training might be diminished after three or four years of reserve service, and the liability might be further deferred year by year, or in proportion to the soldier's ascertained efficiency. How long exactly this reserve service should be, we do not pretend to decide. It is for the military authorities to select between a comparatively extended service of, say, seven years in the Reserve; and a short reserve service of, say, three or four years. Whether the longer or shorter term be accepted, the ultimate destination of the soldier would be the same. He would pass, on the expiration of his first reserve service, into a second reserve, when he would once again come into personal contact with the men who had passed through the regular battalions. The two streams would thus flow into and compose the reserve battalions, the connexion of which with the military districts from which they both took their rise would be still maintained. What the exact duration of the second term of reserve service should be is another of those questions of detail, the decision of which we are willing to leave to the Executive.

We thus establish in each military district or sub-district three battalions:—1. The nursey battalion, which would have a cadre organization being composed of the recruits in their first two or three years of service, fully and efficiently officered; and of the men in their first term of reserve service, who would be borne upon its books. These battalions would only be required to go abroad in the event of war. 2. The regular battalions, which would always be kept approximately up to their war strength, and furnish all Indian, colonial, and foreign garrisons, and of which the necessary proportion for carrying out the foreign reliefs would be retained at home. 3. The reserve battalions, the members of which would only be occasionally required to undergo training. These battalions, like the Prussian Landsturm, might be made liable to be called out for home defence only in the event of a threatened invasion. We thus practically come to the distribution of our forces in three main bodies—the Militia, Regulars, and Reserve. If it be urged that this distribution is one which already exists, the reply is obvious, that the proposed organization gives us, in fact, our present organization purged of its elements of inefficiency and weakness; and this, it appears to us, is what it ought to be the object of army reformers to accomplish. Whereas the Militia now consists of raw and untrained men, it would, under the arrangement which we have suggested, be made up entirely of men thoroughly grounded in military duties and disciplined. Instead of a regular army almost antagonistic to the Militia, we should have between the two bodies the closest possible connexion, for the Militia would feed the army, and the Militia and regular battalions would form, in fact, but two battalions of one and the same great regiment. Instead of a large force always on full pay, and liable to constant fluctuations, this scheme would give us what Mr. Cardwell professes himself anxious to obtain—"a system which will secure the dignity of the country against panics constantly recurring, which shall be consistent with sound economy in time of peace, and which will give us security against depression in time of war." Such a system would perfectly realize all the advantages both of localization and of the cadre formation—fundamental elements in all sound schemes of army organization. It would furnish us with as many men as we could require, all trained soldiers, and with an organization which would admit of the ready and efficient mobilization of whatever force it might be necessary to place under arms. And, while proof against sudden inflation and depression, the system would be sufficiently elastic to admit of being soberly adjusted from time to time to the requirements of the country. It is a system which admits equally of expansion into an armed nation, or of contraction into a force small enough to meet the views of the most rigid economists. But its expansion and contraction can only be gradually effected. It would give us in fact a large reservoir of military force, which it would be impossible to empty or fill at a moment's notice.

As regards the numerical proportions of the force to be maintained under this system, we assume that it would be sufficient to maintain in India and the colonies an infantry force of 80,000 men, with 40,000 men at home for the relief of the foreign troops—total, 120,000 regular infantry. If the casualties in this force be assumed at 10,000 per annum, we should have to look to our Militia to furnish that number of volunteers annually to the regular battalions. If the annual enrolments amounted to 30,000 men, and if the militiamen were required to give three years with the colonies and seven years with the First Reserve, the regular army could be supplied, and the trained Militia force at home would amount to 200,000 men when the scheme had fully developed itself. The total available trained force to take part in a Continental war, and to defend our shores, would thus—exclusive of the Second Reserve and Volunteers—consist of 40,000 regulars, 200,000 trained Militia—at least as good soldiers, we may assume, as those of Prussia—bringing up the available home force to 240,000 men. Each increase or decrease of 10,000 in the annual enrolments would give an increase or decrease in the total force of 100,000 men. Behind these would stand the Second Reserve, all trained soldiers; and the Volunteers, of whom we shall speak hereafter. This would be our war strength. In peace time, the force at home actually with the colours would consist only of the 40,000 regulars and the militiamen undergoing their first three years' training.

We would here once again distinctly observe that these propositions do not contain the only possible application of the system which we advocate. On the contrary, that system is, we repeat, susceptible of almost infinite modification of detail. It might even be inverted altogether without prejudice to its principle, by attaching each man on enlistment to one of the regular battalions at home, and either passing him at the end of his preliminary training into the Militia Reserve, or retaining him, if he desired it, in the regular battalion. Under this arrangement, the regular battalion, instead of the Militia, would be the nursery battalion; and the regular army would feed the Militia in time of peace, instead of the Militia feeding the army. This application of the system has some economical and other advantages, and it would avoid the bringing together of large numbers of recruits unleavened by the presence of old soldiers. But it would entail several inconveniences; it would not give us such efficient Militia officers; and to make the first line of defence do the work of training recruits appears to be less sound in principle than the opposite application of the nursery battalion system which we have suggested. But here again, as with the other details, it is for the authorities to make their selection.

We reserve for another article the consideration of the question of the application of the ballot, of the officering and training of the force, and of the other details of the scheme which it seems necessary to touch upon. It is important to notice that it is not proposed to apply this system, in either of the forms in which we have presented it, to the special corps—the artillery, cavalry, and engineers.

THE BEST HOPES FOR LASTING PEACE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct 28.)

THE chances of peace for France, and her best hopes of securing it, are thus debated by our correspondent "W. R. G.":—

"In the renewed and well-intentioned efforts of the neutral Powers for peace, it is surely of especial importance that no mistake should be made at the outset either in the mode in which, or the specified purpose for which, their action is brought to bear. For example: the armistice which England is said to be urging is represented, how correctly I know not, to be for the purpose of calling a Constituent Assembly possessing some clear claim to represent the national mind and give effect to the national decision; having, in short, some pretence of legitimate authority to judge, to govern, and to treat. France has at present not even the ghost of such a body.

"But it may well be doubted whether the summoning of a Constituent Convention at this conjuncture would further the prospects of peace. Certainly it would not unless the elections were held under very different auspices and regulations from those which have hitherto prevailed, and which few in France seem to think of changing, and which assuredly it would be very difficult for interposing Powers to insist upon altering. If the elections were held now, without preparation and in the ordinary fashion, nearly every representative would come up pledged in the most absolute manner to consent to no surrender of territory and probably in general to submit to no reasonable or obtainable terms. No other candidates would be listened to, or would dare to come forward, or would be safe for an instant if they did. Even those provincials who have suffered most, and to whom respite and rescue are most needful, would have no means of combining for the effective expression of their views, and no habits of initiative or independent action, and probably no moral courage to come forward and speak out. The sluggish and unorganized peasant millions of the provinces, who hate the conscription, abhor disturbances, are not very sensible to the stimulants of glory, and care not a farthing about Alsace and Lorraine, have no recognized leaders who share their sentiments and could bring them to the poll. Moreover, those classes whose more active natures make them practically the real constituent elements of what we call 'the popular mind' are too utterly deceived as to facts, too deluded and misguided as to rights and possibilities, as well as too inflamed by artificially excited passion, for any rational ideas of negotiation or surrender. The meeting, then, of an Assembly elected at the present moment, even were such an election feasible, would too probably only make peace impossible.

"Nor would such an Assembly in any true sense represent the deliberate, informed, free, actual will of the nation. To enable it to do this, it would be essential, as every Frenchman knows, to insist upon two preliminary conditions—First, that the elections shall be held by communes, and not as now by arrondissements, departments, or other large and heterogeneous electoral districts, where the votes are given for long lists of candidates prepared beforehand by the local or central authorities, or at best by clubs and party organizations, and which must be accepted or rejected in the lump—a system that excludes individual choice and places the whole issue in the hands of electioneering managers, jobbers, and contractors. Secondly, for at least some days before the election, it would be necessary to issue and bring into the hands of the electors authentic statements, signed by names which the people might respect, and which would be some guarantee of their fidelity and correctness—such say, as Trochu, Bazaine, Macmahon, Jules Simon, Jules Favre, and others—laying before the people a full unvarnished picture of the national position: the defeat in fair fight and from intelligible causes of their best armies, the surrender of their strongest fortresses, the overwhelming numbers, strategy, and artillery of their enemy, the exhaustion of their resources, and the general deplorable position of affairs. Without this no Convention that could be elected would represent the judgment of the nation, but simply its ignorance, its delusions, and its blind passion.

"The best hope by far for the termination of the war would be for the existing Government, or any persons whom accident or a breeze of popular favour brought to the head of affairs, to sign a peace on the best terms they could obtain, and then vanish for ever as Curtius vanished into the gulf in the Forum. They would be denounced as traitors; they would be followed by a general howl of execration; all public, and perhaps all private, life would be impossible to them thenceforward; nothing but exile or suicide would be left; but at least they would have saved their country from the most fearful fate, and reserved its children and its resources for better times. And the man who should do this—but who never will—is Thiers, as the only atonement he can offer for a long life devoted to exciting the greedy ambition, the overbearing pretensions, and the blinded vanities of his countrymen.

"Even for France's own ambitious aims and her own wrong views of greatness, a peace now on the best terms that could be made, especially if they included the capitulation of Paris, would be so obviously the wisest policy that only the wild frenzy of the moment can prevent her seeing it. She would have to pay perhaps a hundred millions of indemnity, or less than two years' revenue, to yield a slice of territory equivalent, perhaps, to one fortieth of her surface, and to raze a few fortresses that have always been a temptation and a plague. She might then enter on a new career, amended by all the warnings and lessons of her past misfortunes and mistakes. Thirty years devoted to prosecuting her industries, developing and husbanding her vast resources, to educating her benighted population so as to rescue them at once from the prefect, the demagogue, and the priest, to moralizing her middle and upper classes, to purifying her press and her administration, and, more than all, to searching out and eliminating that fearful corruption (in idea, principle, sentiment, and practice) which pervades nearly all her public and much of her domestic life—thirty years, in a word, to let the existing generation die out, and a sounder and healthier one take its place; and France might emerge from her eclipse immeasurably richer, greater, nobler, more influential than before—far stronger and far fitter to be strong. And future generations might learn to hail 1870 as the dawn of a new era for their country—their second year of grace, before the regenerating influences of which even 1789 would be forgotten.

"And now there is one more word which ought to be spoken, though under the circumstances it seems harsh, and almost brutal to speak it. Every one who knows the French recognizes in his heart that peace, to be impressive and therefore durable, must be signed within the walls of Paris. Otherwise, whatever were its terms, the conviction would remain ineradicable from the minds of Parisians that the Germans had recoiled before their resolute attitude, and had felt (like themselves) that their city and their population bore a charmed life. With the capital untaken or unsurrounded it will be impossible to make France realize that she is conquered, and the whole salutary and most needful lesson of the war will be neutralized and lost. Paris will be more paramount than ever, and will believe yet more firmly than before in her sacredness and her invincibility. In a very few years Frenchmen will represent to the world and will convince themselves that the invaders, though gaining by surprise or treachery a few victories in the provinces, spent their efforts in vain before the impregnable capital, which they could not capture, and dared not bombard in the face of horrified Europe.

"And this consideration suggests one, perhaps not wholly chimerical, hope that peace may really be the issue of these renewed negotiations if only there are men in France courageous enough to speak the truth and populations rational enough to hear it. Bismarck professes to insist upon severe terms, because only by such can Germany be secured against a renewal of the war. That plea constitutes, the unimpregnable strength of his logical position in the eyes of Europe. But no territorial concession can give him half the moral guarantee against future aggression that he would derive from entering Paris as conqueror, and dictating peace within her walls. Let him offer to waive his demand for Lorraine, and for all material conquests except Strasburg and the strip of land necessary to secure her, on condition of the surrender of the capital. This proposal ought to captivate that peculiar feature of the Parisian mind which they deem heroism. They will have the opportunity of doing a deed which will look nobler and grander even than the fortitude of Metz or Strasburg; they will have sacrificed themselves to save France from being dismembered. They will have surrendered their own pride rather than surrender 'reluctant populations.'"

COLONEL LLOYD LINDSAY'S JOURNEY TO PARIS.

IN describing his journey to Paris, to lodge in suitable hands the £20,000 subscribed by the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, Colonel Lloyd Lindsay writes:—

"It was eleven o'clock at night on Tuesday when I received permission to enter Paris, and, as all preparations had to be made, it was eleven o'clock next morning when I started from Versailles. A lieutenant of Hessian infantry was told off to accompany me as far as Ville d'Avray, at which point he handed me over to the colonel of the regiment occupying that village. The colonel ordered out a young lieutenant of hussars, whose figure and face were as handsome as possible, to ride with me down to the outpost near the old porcelain manufactory in the village of Sevres. In the long street opposite the manufactory I was ordered to leave the carriage, and, preceded by a trumpeter riding with a white flag fastened on his sword, and, accompanied by the officer also on horseback, and his servant Whittle carrying my little bag and a Red-cross flag, we marched in solemn silence to the barricade at the end of the long and entirely deserted street. At the barricade we were ordered to halt, and the trumpeter, sounding a blast and waving his white flag, advanced. I felt a little uneasy for the poor man's safety, because Count Bismarck had told me that the objection to a parlementaire was that a trumpeter was generally used up on each occasion; but fortunately this time he returned unharmed, and we all again advanced towards the bridge, at the further end of which I could see the French barricade, with one or two French heads cautiously advanced above it, and a little white flag waving on the parapet. The end arch of the bridge was broken; we had therefore to descend to the river and cross in a little boat. After about an hour's delay, during which time an aide-de-camp went up to ask permission for me to pass, we crossed the river in a small boat and walked to the head-quarters of the general commanding the outpost in the village of Boulogne. A carriage was there civilly provided for me, and, accompanied by a superior officer, we drove through the Bois de Boulogne, passed through the Barrière de l'Etoile and through the Champs Elysées to the Palace of the Louvre, where is the état-major of the Governor of Paris. General Burnside, who had been allowed to enter Paris a few days before me, was blindfolded during a part of this journey. This formality was not gone through in my case, but it reminds me that I must say nothing of what I saw inside or outside the fortifications which may prove useful or the reverse to the besieged or besiegers.

"General Trochu was not at his office, so I proceeded to the English Embassy, and I not a little astonished by my sudden appearance Colonel Claremont and Henry Wodehouse, her Majesty's representatives, civil and military, in the besieged city of Paris. Through the kindness of these two gentlemen, by twelve o'clock next day I had completed my business with M. Jules Favre and General Trochu, leaving only details to be carried out in a visit to General Le Flo, Minister of War, and Count de Flavigny, President of the French International Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded Soldiers in War. From the fact of there being no less than fifteen different societies engaged in giving such aid, and each society having its own separate fund, and distributing it for the benefit of its own sick and wounded soldiers, I found it impossible to lodge the money with any one person—not even with the Minister of War, for had I done so the money would have gone entirely to the military hospitals, to the exclusion of the much more numerous hospitals prepared for the reception of the wounded and sick of the whole male population of Paris, numbering nearly 500,000 men, now under arms in defence of their town. The plan adopted for the distribution of the £20,000 will be seen set forth in letter from General Le Flo, which I herewith enclose. The committee which was formed for the management and distribution of the fund is as given below: Count Flavigny, president of the International Society; Dr. Ricord, president of the Société de la Presse Française; an intendant of the military hospitals; a doctor of the hospitals of Paris; Col. Claremont; Dr. Gordon, Surgeon-Major Wyatt, medical officers sent by War Office to report on French system.

"I have to say that being able to place this sum from the English fund at the disposal of the French gave me great satisfaction. I was told, and believe, that it will be of immense service. The letters from the Minister of War, and from Count Flavigny, show how greatly it is appreciated, and I trust it will be the means of saving the lives of many poor men, who, at famine prices, could hardly hope to have such things given them as become almost necessary to enable them to gain strength to recover from sickness or wounds. I did not find it advisable, owing to the different circumstances of the case, to form any similar committee for administrating the fund placed at the disposal of the Prussian authorities; but, from the arrangements and conditions made, and the assurances I have received, I am satisfied that both funds will be equally well administered, and will be employed in ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded of both armies. The appearance of Paris is of course greatly changed. The shops and cafés are all closed at half-past ten. The butchers' shops are besieged by people who are only allowed to buy rations calculated on the size of their families, five ounces being allowed for a man, and three for a woman, rich and poor faring alike. The troops have alternate rations of horse and beef served out to them, and the number of horses *de luxe*, for which their owners have neither food nor use, supply the market with what is said to be very good meat. While I was in Paris I saw the Castle of St. Cloud burnt to the ground by shells thrown into it from Mont Valérien. The tapestry was not destroyed, it having been previously taken out; but everything else was burnt or destroyed, for no one could approach on account of the firing. I understood that the Crown Prince was very anxious that a picture of her Majesty the Queen of England representing her visit to Paris should be saved, but whether this was done or not I have not been able to ascertain. I was told on good authority that the number of Prussians wounded by guns fired from the fortresses round Paris averaged only about five per day. This of course does not include the losses by sorties and engagements outside the fortifications. I was in Paris and heard the details of a sortie which was made from the south-west side of the city. I next day heard the story of the same engagement from the opposite party, but found no similarity in the accounts. I was told that the Generals were well satisfied with the conduct of the National Guard. In the Gardens of the Tuileries artillery is encamped; no one is admitted within the iron railings; the beautiful trees inside appear to me to be likely to be much injured. During my visit to General Trochu I told him, thinking it no indiscretion to do so, of the defeat of what is called the Army of the Loire; and, knowing that great expectations had been built up on the probable action of the Southern Army, I made no scruple of telling him what could do no harm and might do good. I did not then know what I afterwards heard—viz., that Orleans had been taken the evening after the defeat of the French outside its walls.

"This increase of territory from which to draw supplies for the Germans before Paris must be of immense advantage to the army of the Crown Prince. It is probable that Rouen will soon be in the same condition as Orleans; in fact, there is nothing to stop the Germans from occupying the whole of France between Paris and Havre. Numerous bands of half-armed, undrilled men are met with in the towns, but they are quite unfit for the regular business of soldiers, and even more unfit for that of a guerilla character. It appears to me that the majority of the French people are quite unsuited to this sort of warfare, and, for the sake of France, I cannot but hope it will not be resorted to. Guerilla warfare, I presume, only means little warfare as opposed to *la grande guerre*, in which civilised rules of fighting are observed. If half-armed peasants fire on soldiers, soldiers will fire on peasants, and burn their villages and destroy their crops; but up to this time, so far as my own observations go, I can testify that very little injury has been done to France by the Germans. The influence of Garibaldi at Tours may inspire the French people to exasperate by petty acts of warfare 600,000 armed men, who are, to all intents and purposes, masters in France. In some of the proclamations circulated in the towns in the South, the object of the Francs-tireurs is, in the words of the proclamation, to harass the enemy without truce or mercy. I found in Paris that the Francs-tireurs are not at all well looked upon.

"I remained one day longer in Paris than I intended, in the hopes of being able to arrange some system of communication by which wounded prisoners might be able to communicate a few words with their friends, telling them of their existence, their condition, their health, &c.; but whether I have succeeded in this remains uncertain. I left Paris and returned to Versailles on Saturday, 15th. I left Versailles, on my way to England, the afternoon of the following day. I ought to have mentioned that on Tuesday, 11th, I had the honour to dine with the King, and that I delivered to his Majesty Lord Shaftesbury's letter, for which the King desired me to thank his lordship. The King also expressed his thanks to the English people for their large contributions for his wounded soldiers, but he added, with a bow, 'You are very impartial indeed.' The whole sum subscribed in Germany by the Johaniters, who are the great voluntary aiders in this war, amounts to £21,000. I believe it to be the established system throughout the German army, but it will astonish English surgeons and English people to learn that with the army now before Paris there is no provision whatever for the extra care and comfort of the sick and wounded—no tents, no hospital diet, no blankets, no hospital suits of clothing, no slippers, no under-clothing. The old blood-stained uniforms are worn in the hospitals, and again when discharged from them. The men walk about with naked feet and scanty clothes; their rations are issued as usual, and are made the most of. Everything else is supplied by voluntary contribution; and I state it as a fact, and am prepared to prove it if necessary, that thousands of French and German soldiers have had the necessaries of life given them by English contributors to the national fund."

AN AMERICAN DEBATE—In a Western State a political party had for twenty years been in the habit of holding its nominating convention at the house of Mr. Horn. Recently, he happened for the first time to be in when they had finished their business, and heard a little delegate move that "this convention adjourn *sine die*."—"Sine Die," said Mr. Horn to a person standing near. "Where's that?"—"Why, that's away in the northern part of the county," said his neighbour. "Hold on, if you please, Mr. Chairman," said the landlord, with great emphasis and earnestness, "hold on, sir; I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kept a public house now for more than twenty years. I am a poor man. I have always belonged to the party, and never split in my life. This is the most central locality in the county, and its where we've always met. I've never had nor asked for an office, and have worked day and night for the party, and now I think, Sir, it is contemptible to go and adjourn this convention way up to Sine Die."

AMERICAN GLEANINGS.

TOPSFIELD, Mass, has a goose ninety years old.

The prettiest girls in Utah generally marry Young.

The death of the living skeleton is characterized as a swindle on the worms.

A Pennsylvania farmer went shopping with his wife recently, and then went home and hung himself.

Texas has a new game in cards—one holds a revolver, the other holds the cards. A coroner holds the inquest.

In Winnemac, Indiana, the boys amuse themselves by throwing poisoned crackers into the street for animals to eat.

An Australian murderer, for whose arrest a reward was offered, sent his wife to betray him, arguing that if £300 was going it should not go out of the family.

A family of Indians have lately visited Sparta, Wisconsin, among whom was a woman whose age is, undoubtedly, one hundred and twenty years. She appeared much worried with the care of her headstrong great-grand-daughter, who was in the party, and who is an orphan of sixty-eight summers.

Somebody told Joe, before he went out camping, that benzine would keep off mosquitoes and black flies. Joe took a bottle with him, and after supper covered his face and hands thoroughly, not omitting his whiskers and hair. He then filled his pipe and lit a match for good smoke. Joe is now sore about the head.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS NOVELS.

THE following preface will appear in the [redacted] edition of Mr. Disraeli's works:—

"An American gentleman, with more than co [redacted] has forwarded to me a vast number of noti [redacted] 'Lothair' which have appeared in the leading jo [redacted] of his country. He tells me that, irrespective of [redacted] 'organs,' there are in the Union 5,000 newspape [redacted] it is not impossible that some notice of 'Lothair' [redacted] appear in each of these. However various may [redacted] opinions of those which I thus possess, they appea [redacted] generally to be sincere, and in point of literary [redacted] taste, style, and critical acumen, I think they ne [redacted] fear competition with the similar productions [redacted] own land.

"My English publishers also have [redacted] collection of the notices of this work i [redacted] own country, and though we have not ye [redacted] newspapers, the aggregate of articles is in a [redacted] perhaps unprecedented. I have nothing to compl [redacted] in their remarks. One could hardly expect at hom [redacted] judicial impartiality of a foreign land. Perso [redacted] fluences inevitably mingle in some degree wit [redacted] productions. There are critics who, abstractedly [redacted] not approve of successful books, particularly i [redacted] have failed in the same style; social acquaintanc [redacted] of lettered taste, and especially contemporaries [redacted] public life has not exactly realised the vain dre [redacted] their fussy existence, would seize the accustom [redacted] portunity of welcoming with affected discrimi [redacted] about nothing, and elaborate controversy about [redacted] the production of a friend; and there is always [redacted] in politics and literature, the race of the Dennis [redacted] Oldmixons, and Curls, who flatter themselves th [redacted] systematically libelling some eminent personage o [redacted] times, they have a chance of descending to poste [redacted] but, so far as I am concerned, they have always b [redacted] disappointed.

"A distinguished individual has suggested tha [redacted] preface to this edition of my collected works, I [redacted] give my own views of the purport of 'Lothai [redacted] strikes me, with all deference, that it would no [redacted] little presumptuous for an author thus to be th [redacted] critic of volumes which appeared only a few month [redacted] Their purport to the writer seems clear enough, [redacted] they have been more extensively read both by the [redacted] of the United Kingdom and the United States th [redacted] work that has appeared for the last half-century, [redacted] even venture to assume that on this point they are of the same opinion as myself.

"But, on some other works, the youngest of which were written a quarter of a century ago, it would, perhaps, be in me not impertinent now to make a few remarks. 'Coningsby,' 'Sybil,' and 'Tancred,' form a real trilogy; that is to say, they treat of the same subject, and endeavour to complete that treatment. The origin and character of our political parties, their influence on the condition of the people of this country, some picture of the moral and physical condition of that people, and some intimation of the means by which it might be elevated and improved, were themes which had long engaged my meditation.

"Born in a library, and trained from early childhood by learned men who did not share the passions and the prejudices of our political and social life, I had imbibed on some subjects conclusions different from those which generally prevail, and especially with reference to the history of our own country. How an oligarchy had been substituted for a kingdom, and a narrow-minded and bigoted fanaticism flourished in the name of religious liberty, were problems long to me insoluble, but which early interested me. But what most attracted my musing, even as a boy, were the elements of our political parties, and the strange mystification by which that which was national in its Constitution had become odious, and that which was exclusive was presented as popular.

"What has mainly led to this confusion of public thought, and this uneasiness of society, is our habitual carelessness in not distinguishing between the excellence of a principle and its injurious or obsolete application. The feudal system may have worn out, but its main principle, that the tenure of property should be the fulfilment of duty, is the essence of good government. The divine right of kings may have been a plea for feeble tyrants, but the divine right of government is the keystone of human progress, and without it governments sink into police and a nation is degraded into a mob.

"National institutions were the ramparts of the multitude against large estates exercising political power derived from a limited class. The Church was in theory, and once it had been in practice, the spiritual and intellectual trainer of the people. The privileges of the multitude and the prerogatives of the Sovereign had grown up together, and together they had waned. Under the plea of Liberalism, all the institutions which were the bulwarks of the multitude had been sapped and weakened, and nothing had been substituted for them. The people were without education, and, relatively to the advance of science and the comfort of the superior classes, their condition had deteriorated, and their physical quality as a race was threatened. Those who in theory were the national party, and who sheltered themselves under the institutions of the country against the oligarchy, had, both by a misconception and a neglect of their duties, become, and justly become odious; while the oligarchy, who had mainly founded themselves on the plunder of the popular estate, either in the shape of the possessions of the Church or the domains of the Crown, had by the patronage of certain general principles which they only meagrely applied, assumed, and to a certain degree acquired, the character of a popular party. But no party was national; one was exclusive and odious, and the other liberal and cosmopolitan.

"The perverse deviations of political parties from their original significance may at first sight seem only subjects of historical curiosity, but they assume a different character when they practically result in the degradation of a people.

"To change back the oligarchy into a generous aristocracy round a real throne; to infuse life and vigour into the Church as the trainer of the nation, by the revival of the Convocation, then dumb, on a wide basis, and not, as has been since done, in the shape of a priestly section; to establish a commercial code on the principles successfully negotiated by Lord Bolingbroke at Utrecht, and which, though baffled at the time by a Whig parliament, were subsequently and triumphantly vindicated by his political pupil and heir, Mr. Pitt; to govern Ireland according to the policy of Charles I. and not of Oliver Cromwell; to emancipate the political constituency of 1832 from its sectarian bondage and contracted sympathies; to elevate the physical as well as the moral condition of the people, by establishing that labour required regulation as much as property; and all this rather by the use of ancient forms and the restoration of the past than by political revolutions founded on abstract ideas, appeared to be the course which the circumstances of this country required, and which, practically speaking, could only, with all their faults and backslidings, be undertaken and accomplished by a reconstructed Tory party.

"When I attempted to enter public life, I expressed these views, long meditated, to my countrymen but they met with little encouragement. He who steps out of the crowd is listened to with suspicion or with heedlessness; and 40 years ago there prevailed a singular ignorance of the political history of our country. I had no connection either in the press or in public life. I incurred the accustomed penalty of being looked on as a visionary, and what I knew to be facts were treated as paradoxes.

"Ten years afterward affairs had changed. I had been some time in parliament, and had friends who had entered public life with myself, and who listened always with interest and sometimes with sympathy to views which I had never ceased to enforce. Living much together, without combination we acted together. Some of those who were then my companions have, like myself, since taken some part in the conduct of public affairs: two of them, and those who were not the least interested in our speculations, have departed. One was George Smythe, afterwards seventh Lord Strangford, a man of brilliant gifts, of dazzling wit, infinite culture, and fascinating manners. His influence over youth was remarkable, and he could promulgate a new faith with graceful enthusiasm. Henry Hope, the eldest son of the author of 'Anastasius,' was of a different nature, but he was learned and accomplished, possessed a penetrating judgment and an inflexible will. Master of a vast fortune, his house naturally became our frequent rendezvous; and it was at the Deepdene that he first urged the expediency of my treating in a literary form those views and subjects which were the matter of our frequent conversation.

"This was the origin of 'Coningsby, or the New Generation,' which I commenced under his roof, and which I inscribed to his name.

"The derivation and character of political parties, the condition of the people which had been the consequence of them, the duties of the Church as a main remedial agency in our present state, were the three principal topics which I intended to treat; but I found they were too vast for the space I had alloted to myself.

"These were launched in 'Coningsby'; but the origin and condition of political parties, the first portion of the theme, was the only one completely handled in that work.

"Next year (1845), in 'Sybil, or the Two Nations,' I considered the condition of the people, and the whole work, generally speaking, was devoted to that portion of my scheme. At that time the Chartist agitation was still fresh in the public memory, and its repetition was far from improbable. I had mentioned to my friend, the late Thomas Duncombe, and who was my friend before I entered the House of Commons, something of what I was contemplating; and he offered and obtained for my perusal the whole of the correspondence of Feargus O'Connor when conductor of the 'Northern Star,' with the leaders and chief actors of the Chartist movement. I had visited and observed with care all the localities introduced; and as an accurate and never exaggerated picture of a remarkable period in our domestic history, and of a popular organisation which in its extent and completeness has perhaps never been equalled, the pages of 'Sybil' may, I venture to believe, be consulted with confidence.

"In recognising the Church as a powerful agent in the previous development of England, and possibly the most efficient means of that renovation of the national spirit which was desired, it seemed to me that the time had arrived when it became my duty to ascend to the origin of that great ecclesiastical corporation, and consider the position of the descendants of that race who had been the founders of Christianity. Some of the great truths of theology were necessarily involved in such discussions. Familiar as we all are now with such themes, the House of Israel being now freed from the barbarism of mediæval misconception, and judged, like all other races, by their contributions to the existing sum of human welfare, and the general influence of the race on human action being universally recognised as the key of history, the difficulty and hazard of touching for the first time on such topics cannot now be easily appreciated. But public opinion recognised both the truth and sincerity of these views, and, with its sanction, in 'Tancred, or the New Crusade,' the third portion of the trilogy, I completed their development.

"It will be seen that the general spirit of these productions ran counter to the views which had been long prevalent in England, and which may be popularly, though not altogether accurately, described as utilitarian. They recognised imagination in the government of nations as a quality not less important than reason. They trusted much to a popular sentiment, which rested on an heroic tradition, and was sustained by the high spirit of a free aristocracy. Their economic principles were not unsound, but they looked upon the health and knowledge of the multitude as not the least precious part of the wealth of nations. In asserting the doctrine of race, they were entirely opposed to the equality of man, and similar abstract dogmas, which have destroyed ancient society without creating a satisfactory substitute. Resting on popular sympathies and popular privileges, they held that no society could be durable [redacted] with more success than the Celtic insurrection of the preceding age. Both have been sustained by the highest intellectual gifts that human nature has ever displayed; but, when the tumult subsides, the divine truths are found to be not less prevalent than before, and simply because they are divine. Man brings to the study of the oracles more learning and more criticism than of yore; and it is well that it should be so. The documents will yet bear a greater amount both of erudition and examination than they have received; but the word of God is eternal, and will survive the spheres.

"The sceptical effects of the discoveries of science and the uneasy feeling that they cannot co-exist with our old religious convictions have their origin in the circumstance that the general body who have suddenly become conscious of these physical truths are not so well acquainted as is desirable with the past history of man. Astonished by their unprepared emergence from ignorance to a certain degree of information, their amazed intelligence takes refuge in the theory of what is conveniently called progress, and every step in scientific discovery seems further to remove them from the path of primæval inspiration. But there is no fallacy so flagrant as to suppose that the modern ages have the peculiar privilege of scientific discovery, or that they are distinguished as the epochs of the most illustrious inventions. On the contrary, scientific invention has always gone on simultaneously with the revelation of spiritual truths; and, more, the greatest discoveries are not those of modern ages. No one for a moment can pretend that printing is so great a discovery as writing, or algebra as language. What are the most brilliant of our chemical discoveries compared with the invention of fire and the metals? It is a vulgar belief that our astronomical knowledge dates only from the recent century, when it was rescued from the monks who imprisoned Galileo; but Hipparchus, who lived before the Divine Teacher of Galilee, and who among other sublime achievements discovered the procession of the equinoxes, ranks with the Newtons and the Keplers; and Copernicus, the modern father of our celestial science, avows himself, in his famous work, as only the champion of Pythagoras, whose system he enforces and illustrates. Even the most modish schemes of the day on the origin of things, which captivate as much by their novelty as their truth, may find their precursors in ancient sages, and, after a careful analysis of the blanded elements of imagination and induction which characterise the new theories, they will be found mainly to rest on the atom of Epicurus and the monad of Thales. Scientific like spiritual truth has ever from the beginning been descending from Heaven to man. He is a being who organically demands direct relations with his Creator, and he would not have been so organised if his requirements could not be satisfied. We may analyse the sun and penetrate the stars, but man is conscious that he is made in God's own image, and in his perplexity he will ever appeal to our Father which art in Heaven.

"I had been in parliament seven years when this trilogy was published, and during that period I had not written anything; but in 1837, the year I entered the House of Commons, I had published two works, 'Henrietta Temple' and 'Venetia.' These are not political works, but they would commemorate feelings more enduring than public passions, and they were written with care, and some delight. They were inscribed to two friends, the best I ever had, and not the least gifted. One was the inimitable D'Orsay, the most accomplished and the most engaging character that has figured in this century, who, with the form and universal genius of an Alcibiades, combined a brilliant wit and a heart of quick affection, and who, placed in a public position, would have displayed a courage, a judgment, and a commanding intelligence which would have ranked him with the leaders of mankind. The other was one who had enjoyed that public opportunity which had been denied to Comte d'Orsay. The world has recognised the political courage, the versatile ability, and the masculine eloquence of Lord Lyndhurst, but his intimates were only acquainted with the tenderness of his disposition, the sweetness of his temper, his ripe scholarship, and the playfulness of his bright and airy spirit.

"And here I cannot refrain from mentioning that in 1837 I accompanied Lord Lyndhurst to Kensington Palace, when, on the accession of the Queen, the peers and privy councillors and chief personages of the realm pledged their fealty to their new Sovereign. He was greatly affected by the unusual scene: a youthful maiden receiving the homage of her subjects, most of them illustrious, in a palace in a garden, and all with a sweet and natural dignity. He gave me, as we drove home, an animated picture of what had occurred in the Presence Chamber, marked by all that penetrating observation and happy terseness of description which distinguished him. Eight years afterwards, with my memory still under the influence of his effective narrative, I produced the scene in 'Sybil,' and I feel sure it may be referred to for its historical accuracy.

"There was yet a barren interval of five years of my life, so far as literature was concerned, between the publication of 'Henrietta Temple' and 'Venetia,' and my earlier works. In 1832 I had published 'Contarini Fleming' and 'Alroy.' I had then returned from two years of travel in the Mediterranean regions, and I published 'Contarini Fleming' anonymously, and in the midst of a revolution. It was almost stillborn, and, having written it with deep thought and feeling, I was naturally discouraged from further effort. Yet the youthful writer who may, like me, be inclined to despair, may learn also from my example not to be precipitate in his resolves. Gradually 'Contarini Fleming' found sympathising readers; Goethe and Beckford were impelled to communicate their unsolicited opinions of this work to its anonymous author, and I have seen a criticism on it by Heine, of which any writer may be justly proud. Yet all these does not prevent me from being conscious that it would have been better if a subject so essentially pyschological had been treated at a more mature period of life.

"I had commenced 'Alroy' the year after my first publication, and had thrown the manuscript aside. Being at Jerusalem in the year 1831, and visiting the traditionary tombs of the kings, my thoughts recurred to the marvellous career which had attracted my boyhood, and I shortly after finished a work which I began the year after I wrote 'Vivian Grey.'

"What my opinion was of that my first work, written in 1826, was shown by my publishing my second anonymously. Books written by boys which pretend to give a picture of manners and to deal in knowledge of human nature must be affected. They can be, at the best, but the results of imagination acting on knowledge not acquired by experience. Of such circumstances exaggeration is a necessary consequence, and false taste accompanies exaggeration. Nor is it necessary to remark that a total want of art must be observed in such pages, for that is a failing incident to all first efforts. 'Vivian Grey' is essentially a puerile work, but it has baffled even the efforts of its creator to suppress it. Its fate has been strange; and not the least remarkable thing is, that 44 years after its first publication I must ask the indulgence of its reader for its continued and inevitable reappearance. "D.

"Hughenden Manor, October, 1870."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The diseases common to our climate and endangering man's physical condition will always exist, though many may be mitigated and their effects removed by timely aid appropriately applied at the proper time. Holloway's Pills are acknowledged far and wide to be the most effective purifier of the blood, the most certain regulator of disordered organs, and the most innocent aperient that can be prescribed. This medicine is applicable to all ages, young or old, robust or delicate; it increases the appetite and controls all derangement of the bowels. After the disorder is subdued occasional doses of these Pills will prevent any relapse, and moreover secure, promote, and intensify the good results which flow from perfect purity and regularity.

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The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

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The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
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The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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Bombay, March, 1870.

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FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
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Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Company, Ld.
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Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

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FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

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SEASON 1870-71.

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HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
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BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs...	60	
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BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts ...	9	
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BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel ...	18
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The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½ to	3
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A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas ...	10 to	16
Walking Sticks ...	1 to	6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set ...	12 to	45
Fine gold Links ...	18 to	30
Fine gold Solitaires ...	15 to	35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each ...	2½	
Front Studs ... per set ...	5	
Solitaires ... per pair...	5 to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ...	10, 12 to	16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels... „ ...	25 to	32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels... „ ...	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches ...	65
30 Inches ...	70
33 Inches ...	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches ...	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from ...	5 to	35
Canvas Clothes Bags...	5½ to	6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities ...	12 to	40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair...	25	
Rug Straps ...	1½, 2 to	2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ...	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality ...	12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon ...	14	0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon ...	10	0
Ex. quality ditto ...	12	0
BLACK FELT HATS— Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7	8
Tyrol Hats ...	8	8
Soft Felt Hats ...	8	8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ...	4 0 to 6	0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet ...	18	0
Patent Air Chamber Heating Covered White ...	15	0
Drab do. do. do. ...	15	0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.

All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.

Tempory Office, Armenian Lane, Fort.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent [illegible] of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the [illegible] which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, [illegible] ly applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to [illegible] such imitation. The Injunction was immediately gra[illegible] the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's [illegible] destroy the Labels complained of

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HEN[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow [illegible] Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 C[illegible] PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and C[illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, [illegible] Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.